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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1877.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

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AT
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TO-DAY
4.30 Sharp.

No. 18,833. 號三廿百八千一第 日七廿月八年午戊 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1918. 二拜禮 號一月十年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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LIMITED.

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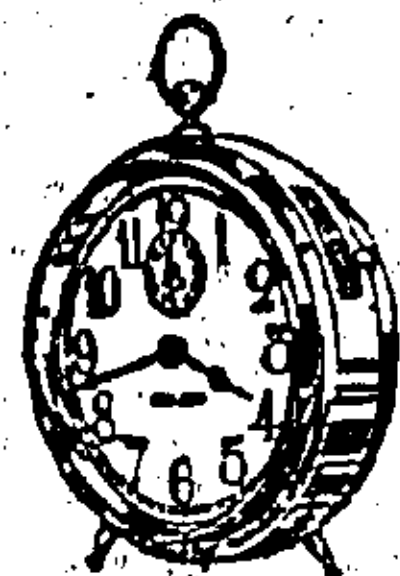
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JAPAN AND CHINA. A DISQUIETING REPORT DENIED.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, September 29th.
A very disquieting report, which was
repeated in Group V of the Twenty-One
Demands of 1915, is heard in Chinese
circles, and had it not been for the fact
that the newspapers took two days' holiday
in celebration of the Moon Festival
there would have been more comment than
so far has taken place. The Japanese
Legation declares the report to be unfounded,
while the Chinese Foreign Office
is unaware of the alleged negotiations.
In ordinary circumstances this would be
taken as an indication that a mistake
had been made somewhere, but, recollecting
the denial of the Twenty-One Demands
as published in the Press, although they
were substantially correct, and bearing
in mind also the secrecy which
enveloped the recently concluded Sino-
Japanese Military Convention, it is not
surprising that the report should give
rise to uneasiness among Chinese and
also among foreigners interested in the
future development of the Republic.
The catalogue of demands, as detailed
by a reliable Chinese source, is as follows:—

The right to construct a railway from
Kaomi, in Shantung province, to Han-
chow in Kiangsu province.
The right to construct a railway from
Tsinan, north of the Yellow River, to
Shanghai in Chihli province, joining the
Peking-Hankow line.
The right to construct five other rail-
ways. One of these is from Tsaoan or
from Jehol to Peking. The other four
are not specified.

The amount of the loans for the two
first-mentioned is not disclosed, but the
interest is to be at the rate of 8 per cent.
For the last group of railways six mil-
lion yen have already been advanced at
the same rate. The terms, however, are
very exacting in other respects, for the
Japanese ask to be allowed to establish
civil offices in Shantung as well as in
Manchuria and Mongolia, and to be given
the right to work mines in the several
railway zones.

A loan of four million yen, also bearing
interest at 8 per cent., is to be made
for military purposes which will carry
the right to train the Chinese Army with
Japanese officers, and an extension of the
Sino-Japanese Military Convention.
A loan of two million yen for political
purposes is also to be made, based on
the security of the Wine and Tobacco Tax.
This is a fairly comprehensive list, and
it is to be hoped that it is, as the
Japanese say, devoid of foundation in
fact. Developments will be awaited with
interest.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG HOI"
SAN PO.]

CANTON, September 30th.
We are informed that the Provincial
Assembly will be reopened on the 7th
October when the question of the Civil
Governorship will be discussed.

Li is reported to have spent several
thousands of dollars on furniture when
he was in Hongkong, and it is presumed
that he will reside permanently in the
Colony when affairs have been settled in
Canton.

PEACE AND THE VICE-PRESIDENT.
We learn from a reliable source that
Shum Chun-kuei hopes to secure the
Vice-Presidency, and with this in
view is sending representatives to negoti-
ate peace with the Peking Government.
Shum believes that the Vice-Presidency
will be given to a Southerner in order
to bring about peace.

SALE OF A GUNBOAT.
It is reported that the gunboat *Kwong
Hoi*, which was first sold to a Hongkong
merchant, who could not complete the
purchase, has now been disposed of to a
French merchant for \$1,150,000.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY THEFT FROM MESSES. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr.
J. R. Wood with the theft of 20 bars of
iron from Messrs. Lane, Crawford &
Co.'s premises. Another Chinese was
charged with receiving the iron, knowing
it to be stolen.

Inspector Kent said that an Indian
Sergeant caught a Chinese in the act of
receiving the bars of iron from the two
Chinese who were working in the basement
of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s
premises.

The case against all three defendants
was remanded until Thursday.

"A PERFECT NUISANCE"

"They are a perfect nuisance," was
Inspector Gordon's description of five
Chinese whom he charged with begging.
He said that he had to put plain clothes
constables on duty to get them; for, in
spite of looking old and decrepit, they ran
fast enough when they saw a policeman
in uniform. They begged at the Roman
Catholic Church in Kowloon.

The defendants were fined \$5 each, with
the alternative of a fortnight's hard
labour.

Inspector Macdonald said that the
police would send the defendants to
Canton at the completion of their sen-
tence.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

A Chinese was charged yesterday
before Mr. J. R. Wood with having kid-
napped a Chinese boy.

Inspector Browne said that a Chinese
detective, travelling on the railway, from
Sham Ouen to Kowloon, saw the defend-
ant with three little boys. He suspected
that the defendant had kidnapped the boys
and therefore arrested him at Kow-
loon. Investigation elicited the fact that
two of the boys had no parents, and the
Police had decided, for the present, to
charge the defendant with kidnapping the
other boy. The Inspector asked that
the case be remanded till the parents of
the boy were brought to Hongkong from
a village near Canton.

The application was granted.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the
Kowloon Cricket Club was held at the
Club-house yesterday evening. Owing to
the unavoidable absence of Dr. Forsyth
and Mr. R. E. Lindell, the proceedings
did not commence until 50 minutes after
the advertised time. Mr. C. W. Jeffries
was subsequently elected to the chair.
The report for the past year and the state-
ment of accounts were passed.

The Chairman said that no less than six
members of the Committee elected last
year had to be replaced owing to various
reasons, chief among them being military
service. He brought to the notice of the
members that for the first time in its his-
tory the Club had overdrawn its Bank
account. This was because the Committee
had thought it advisable to buy a large
stock for the bar, upon which, he stated,
they had, in spite of the lean days, made
a good profit.

The election of officers for the ensuing
year resulted as follows:—President: Dr.
Forsyth (re-elected); Vice-President: Mr.
R. E. Lindell (re-elected); Captain: Mr.
J. P. Robinson; Vice-Captain: Mr. L. E.
S. Hodge; Treasurer: Mr. E. Abraham
(re-elected); Hon. Secretary: Mr. L. J.
Blackburn (re-elected); General Com-
mittee: Messrs. J. Hyde, D. Harvey, D.
J. MacKenzie, D. Nielson, H. Overy,
J. H. M. Mead, G. Stark, and E. J.
Edwards; Balloting Committee: Messrs.
W. Kay, D. C. Nicoll, A. Morrison, G.
Duncan, G. Blair, J. Jack, F. P. Shroff,
W. J. Owens, R. Mackintosh and J.
Ormonston.

The usual honours to the Hon.
Secretary and Treasurer were passed un-
animously.

The Chairman said that it was hoped
that the tennis playing members would
bring their friends along to use the new
tennis courts. It was also proposed, he
said, that the lawn should be used for
bowls, a game with many attractions for
those nearing middle-age. It was the only
outdoor game he knew during which a
player could smoke a pipe in absolute
comfort. He hoped that members would
make an effort to introduce new "blood"
into the Club and that the K.C.C. would
be able to put up a good cricket eleven.
He was sure that under the leadership of
Mr. Robinson the team would do well.
The Club had lost many members who had
left for sterner duties, and if the war did
not end very soon, and he was glad to
think there was every reason to believe
it would, the Club would have to exercise
many small economies.

Mr. Blair reminded the members that
the Club was intended for ladies as well
as gentlemen. He hoped that the Club
would do more for war charities in the
future than had been done in the past.

The Chairman drew Mr. Blair's atten-
tion to the "whip-round" circulated to
all members, asking for contributions to
war charities.

The Chairman later announced that
Mr. Blair, Mr. J. M. Jones and another
member of the Club, who preferred to
remain anonymous, had kindly offered
prizes for bowls, the conditions of the
competitions being left in the hands of the
Committee.

Mr. Goldring, in proposing a hearty
vote of thanks to the Chairman for the
able manner in which he had presided
at the meeting, recalled to memory past
annual meetings at which the Committee
had very nearly, and some of the members
had actually, come to blows. (Laughter.)

SPORT.

INTERPORT LAWN BOWLS.

SHANGHAI DEFEATS HONGKONG.

The second interport match of the series
at Shanghai took place on the 24th ult.
and resulted, after a very interesting
game, in a win for Shanghai by 19 points.
The homesters early established a com-
manding lead, but the visitors got going
at the 10th end and at one time looked
like putting up a close fight. Shanghai,
however, at the 18th end again asserted
supremacy and ultimately ran out win-
ners by 30 points to 11. Appended are
the teams and their scores:—

Hongkong:—W. Russell (skip), D.
Harvey, C. Bond, and W. Gerrard.—11.
Shanghai:—R. O. Aitkenhead (skip), J.
O. Macdonald, R. J. Bowerman, and R.
Simmons.—30.

HONGKONG DEFEAT HANKOW.

The third and last of the Interport
matches at Shanghai was played on the
25th ult. and resulted in an easy win for
Hongkong by 17 points. The score
hardly indicates the play, as Hankow
experienced hard luck on several occa-
sions. Appended are the teams and their
scores:—
Hankow:—J. Paul (skip), W. Laidlaw,
A. Crobie, and G. Miller.—8.
Hongkong:—W. Gerrard (skip), W.
Russell, C. Bond, and D. Harvey.—25.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. F. A. BIDEN.

MILITARY FUNERAL YESTERDAY.

A painful impression was created yes-
terday morning when it became known
that Mr. Frederick Alan Biden, A.M.I.C.E., one of the Engineers of the
P.W.D., had been found dead in bed at
his residence, No. 11, Knutsford Terrace,
Kowloon, the previous night.

The late Mr. Biden, who was nearly
41 years of age, came to the Colony in
August, 1904, from Trinidad, where he
was an Assistant Engineer of the water-
works. He went on leave in May, 1916,
to Australia, with his newly-wedded wife.
On the return voyage to the Colony Mrs.
Biden died suddenly and was buried at
sea. This was a very heavy blow to Mr.
Biden, who never fully recovered from
it, and on Sunday evening, when some
friends visited him, he appeared to be
very depressed.

The late Mr. Biden was well-known.
He was a very popular member of the
Hongkong Club, and was also a Company
Sergeant-Major in the Defence Corps.
Great regret is felt at his sudden and
untimely end.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral took place yesterday even-
ing at Happy Valley. The deceased was
accorded full military honours, a large
number of members of the Hongkong
Defence Corps attending under the com-
mand of Capt. G. E. Stewart. The firing
party, composed of 36 men of the Artillery
Company, was followed by the band of
the 18th Infantry playing Chopin's
"Funeral March." Next came a gun-
carriage bearing the coffin, which was
covered with the Union Jack and a pro-
fusion of floral tributes, amidst which
reposed the sword and helmet of the
deceased. Members of the Public Works
Department headed by Mr. F. L. Perkins
(Acting Director) were the chief mourners.
When the cortege reached the cemetery
gates six privates carried the coffin on
their shoulders to its last resting-place.
The Rev. H. C. Copley, Myles read the
Burial Service, at the close of which
three volleys were fired over the grave and
the "Last Post" was sounded.

Amongst those present were:—Mr.
P. P. J. Woodhouse, A.D.C. (representing
H.E. the Officer Administering the
Government), the Hon. Mr. A. G. M.
Fletcher (Acting Colonial Secretary), the
Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Mr. A. Gibson,
Mr. J. R. Wood, and Mr. E. W. Hamilton.

Wreaths were sent by the Water Works
Dept., P.W.D.; officers of the P.W.D.;
native foreman and fitters, Water Works
Dept., P.W.D.; office messengers, Water
Works Dept.; E.A.M.C. Sergeants' Mess;
right half Artillery Co. H.K.D.C.; left
half Artillery Co. H.K.D.C.; sergeants' mess
H.K.D.C.; officers' mess H.K.D.C.;
Garrison Sergeants' mess; W.Os., Staff
Sergeants and Sergeants, 58th Co.
R.G.A.; members of the H.K.C.S.C.C.;
Perseverance Lodge; Victoria Lodge;
Messrs. C. E. Warren & Co., the Hon.
Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., and Mrs.
Chatham; Mr. T. L. Perkins, Mr. and
Mrs. A. Hollingsworth, Mr. and Mrs.
A. E. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Parker,
Rosa, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Jackson, Mr.
and Mrs. H. F. Campbell, Mr. P. P. J.
Woodhouse, Mr. E. G. Smith, Mr. F. S.
Thompson, Mr. R. Kennedy, Dr. and Mrs.
Smalley, Capt. W. Armstrong, Lieut.
R. E. Lindell, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ed-
gumbe, Mr. D. E. Donnelly, Mr. W. G.
Pitt-Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. B.
Kenneth, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. E. Bullock,
Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Goldsmith, Messrs.
Lee and W. Clark, Messrs. E. B. Sed-
don and H. P. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. P. D.
Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Dutton, Mr.
E. W. Hamilton, Mr. P. W. Goldring,
Mr. A. David, and Inspector Sim.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

BRITISH PROTEST AGAINST OPIUM REVIVAL.

PEKING, September 29th.
The British Legation has followed up
the American in a note of protest against
the opium revival as contrary to the
spirit of The Hague Convention.

THE DEPRECIATION OF PEKING BANK NOTES.

The House of Representatives has ap-
pointed a Committee to investigate
depreciation of the Peking Bank
and also to examine accounts.

PROTECTION OF TRAINS AGAINST BANDITS.

The Ministry of Communications has
sanctioned the organisation of armed
Police to travel on trains as a protection
against bandits.

[THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.]

JAPAN'S PREMIER.

LONDON, September 28th.

A telegram from Tokio states that
Marquis Saionji's acceptance of the Pre-
miership is assured.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG HOI"
SAN PO.]

ATTEMPT ON THE PRESIDENT'S LIFE.

PEKING, September 30th.

An assassin, who gained admittance
into Hsu Shih-chang's residence, made
an attempt on Hsu's life. He was
arrested by Hsu's bodyguards and hand-
ed over to the police.

Hsu Shih-chang has decided to issue
a declaration for an armistice on the
day he assumes office.

Feng Kue-chang will be appointed
high political adviser to the President.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

COL SIMONOV GRATEFUL FOR GREAT BRITAIN'S HELP.

VLADIVOSTOCK, September 30th.

Meeting the eye at every corner to-day
is a proclamation signed by General
Gaida, the Czech Commander, ordering
the mobilization of all the Czech-Slovaks
in the Maritime Province in virtue of
the mobilization proclaimed in West
Siberia of all Czech-Slovaks in the ter-
ritory occupied by the Czech-Slovak
forces and the Siberian Provincial Gov-
ernment.

This message is probably a prelude to
a general mobilization in the Far East.

Colonial Simionov arrived this morn-
ing and spent a busy day visiting the
diplomats and military men. He is
especially grateful for the help given
him by Great Britain, and stated that
the confidence and faith in Great Britain
among all the Cossacks of the Amur and
Ussuri is unbounded. The 28,000 Red
Guards, Germans and Magyars opposed
to him have now all been dispersed. A
great number are in Mongolia, and he
thinks part of them will be interned,
while part are already turning to robbery
and pillage. Others have fled to Taiga
and Tundra and are doomed to perish
of cold and hunger.

TOKIO, September 21st.

Vologodsky, the Premier of the Omsk
Government, has declared that he is op-
posed to amalgamation with the Govern-
ment at Vladivostock.

HARBIN, September 21st.

On account of the shortage of rolling-
stock passenger traffic between stations
in Manchuria and Chita has stopped for
the time being. The despatch of trains
with troops, however, is going on without
delay and all military traffic is unin-
terrupted.—Euter.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

FIRST AID EXAMINATION.

At an examination in First Aid, held
by Deputy Surgeon General Draper,
R.N., at the Naval Hospital on
Friday, candidates qualified as be-
low:—

"Bar" to Medallion.—(5th Examina-
tion).—Mrs. Mansfield and Mrs.
Ralphs.

Medallion.—(3rd Examination).—Mrs.
Bowley, Miss Denison, Miss Hast-
ings, Mrs. Hayward, Mrs. Keigwin,
and Mrs. Lesak.

Certificates.—(1st Examination).—Mrs.
Milner Jones.
Mrs. McGregor, M.B., B.Ch., acted as
Hon. Lecturer.

MILITARY SERVICE TRIBUNAL

CONSIDERATION OF TEMPORARY EXEMPTIONS.

A meeting of the Military Service Tribunal was held in the Council Chamber yesterday, when applications for total exemption or a further extension of time were made by six of the men who had been granted temporary exemption by the Tribunal in July last. In the absence from the Colony of the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., the Chief Justice, Sir William Rice Davies, K.C., acted as Chairman. The members present were the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Lieut.-Col. W. H. Passby, R.G.A., and Messrs. W. Adamson, G. S. Archbutt, T. F. Hough, A. O. Lang and G. M. Young. Mr. A. Dyer Ball carried out the duties of Clerk to the Tribunal in place of Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher. Major Morgan was present as the military representative.

The following were the results of the Tribunal's consideration of the applications.

- E. E. de W. Abney—six months' extension.
- W. E. L. Shenton—six months' extension.
- W. B. Hind—three months' extension.
- P. J. Taylor—total exemption.
- G. Blair—three months' extension.
- A. Leach—total exemption.

MR. E. E. DE W. ABNEY.

The first case called was that of E. E. de W. Abney, of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Co. The CHAIRMAN (addressing Mr. Abney) said:—In July last you applied for total exemption and you relied on the reasons which were very fully set out in your firm's letter as justifying your total exemption either in Imperial interests or in the essential interests of the Colony.

The Tribunal, after fully considering the matter, granted you three months' exemption to make arrangements so that someone could fill your place in the event of your going on active service. Since then letters have been received from Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, who, I think, have been acting as your solicitors, and these letters have been read, and carefully considered, by all members of the Tribunal.

A letter from Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist dated August 14th states that your acting Chief Manager has received a communication to the effect that it is altogether impossible for any man to be procured in England to act as a substitute in the Far East, that the staff in London is reduced to the minimum, every man of military age having left the employ of the firm for the time being. Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, continuing, remark that the only possible part of the world from which men may be obtained is America, and they request that if the person in charge of the Peking branch was transferred and the business there closed, or one of the few remaining assistants brought down from Shanghai, such a man would be similarly liable to conscription in Hongkong notwithstanding the fact, as they understand it, that these men have already been exempted by the Tribunal in the North.

The letter goes on to say that the firm's shipping business is carried on more in the interests than to meet the mere convenience of those for the time being in the distant parts of the Empire, and, furthermore, that the travelling agency, although a very important part of the business is only a portion of it, the business consisting to a large extent of banking. Then, continuing, the letter says that it is suggested that might come back here, is unable, for reasons of health, to return to Hongkong. I would point out to you that as regards the nature of your firm's business, all such information was before the Tribunal at the previous sitting. To-day we are simply here to decide whether there are any new grounds, or any special grounds, to justify the Tribunal in altering the decision which it arrived at. Is there anything you would like to add, Mr. Abney?

MR. ABNEY—I have a letter here from the Manager stating that they cannot get any assistance from America.

The CHAIRMAN read an extract from the letter to the effect that it had been found impossible to arrange with New York to provide two assistants, as was hoped, for the Far East. It was impossible to get one even from New York, and the matter was left to the Manager to make the best possible arrangements. The Manager advocated an application to the Hongkong authorities for the exemption of Mr. Abney.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Abney)—I understand that as far as you can you have done everything to secure a substitute.

MR. ABNEY—I have, and I may mention that I happen to be the oldest member of the staff in the East. Anyone coming down here to take my place would be liable to be conscripted. Further, we have no unfit men in the North and all have been exempted by the Tribunal up North.

Major Morgan—Have you heard anything about Mr. Bentley?

MR. ABNEY—Mr. Bentley went home, and he has, I understand, been put in the class. He is doing garrison work. That I gather is the position. I have personally received no direct information.

Major Morgan—Could not the information be obtained? If Mr. Bentley is not fit he might come back.

The CHAIRMAN—Your application is made entirely in the interests of your firm? As far as you personally are concerned you do not apply?

MR. ABNEY—My only personal consideration in the matter, sir, is that now I have a wife.

The Tribunal considered its decision in private and, subsequently, when Mr. Abney was recalled, the Chairman, addressing him, said—The Tribunal decides that you be granted a further six months' exemption to give the firm a further opportunity of finding a substitute. This is not to be regarded in the light of a final exemption.

MR. ABNEY—If I cannot get anyone to take my place can I come before the Tribunal again?

The CHAIRMAN—At the expiration of the six months the Tribunal will hear you further, if required, but the decision is "a further exemption of six months, not to be regarded in the light of a final exemption."

MR. W. E. L. SHENTON.

The case of Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harrison, was then considered. Mr. Shenton was accompanied by Mr. Looker.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Shenton)—The Tribunal decided, on the last occasion you came before it, to send you on service, but to give you exemption for three months. Since that time certain letters have been addressed to the Tribunal by your firm. In a letter dated September 25th, your firm says:—"Mr. Shenton was given three months' exemption with leave to apply again. Mr. Shenton has been working on the search-lights for a long time and recently he was requested by Captain Russell to apply for a commission, as 2nd Lieutenant for the duration of the war."

That application has been forwarded and the matter is now being considered by the Military Authorities. The Tribunal understands, however, that the temporary commission applied for is in the Defence Corps and not in the Regular Forces.

MR. SHENTON—I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN—With regard to that matter the Tribunal thought it desirable to ask the military representative, Major Morgan, if such application was likely to be favourably received.

Major Morgan—I have just seen Colonel Young and the application is only for a temporary commission in the Defence Corps. It is not for a commission in the Regular Army. I do not think a commission would be granted in the Defence Corps to be held as a reason for Mr. Shenton's exemption.

The CHAIRMAN—What position does Mr. Shenton hold now?

Major Morgan—Sergeant in the Engineer Company.

MR. SHENTON—The form of my application was left in the hands of Captain Russell. Whether it is in the correct form I do not know.

Asked whether he wished to address the Tribunal, Mr. Looker remarked that he had nothing to add to that which was in the firm's letter or to what he said at the last hearing of the case by the Tribunal. Since the letter had been written he had found it necessary for urgent domestic reasons, to proceed to America in December. It would be impossible to carry on with both himself and Mr. Shenton away.

The CHAIRMAN—When is Mr. Shenton expected to return?

MR. LOOKER—At the end of November. I cannot go until he returns. He was coming back earlier, only the boat was taken off.

The CHAIRMAN—Can you state for how long you will be absent from the Colony?

MR. LOOKER—I have to get back here in the beginning of the summer.

The CHAIRMAN—You ask for a further period of exemption on the ground of domestic reasons?

MR. LOOKER—In part and in part on other grounds. What we ask for is total exemption.

The CHAIRMAN—You have asked for that. So far as this Tribunal is concerned it has already given a decision on that point.

MR. LOOKER—Exemption was granted with liberty to apply again.

The CHAIRMAN—If there was any question as to the wisdom or unwisdom of the decision you could have appealed. The question now is whether there are any new or sufficient grounds to justify the Tribunal in departing from its original decision. You have put forward urgent domestic reasons. Apart from those you have no further grounds to urge.

MR. LOOKER—As regards the appeal, we lodged an appeal immediately the decision was given, but we subsequently heard that the proper course, when given exemption, was to wait until the period had expired and apply again, and then, if necessary, appeal. That is why we did not appeal. The same ground is put forward at the first hearing apply now, apart from the domestic grounds. We have been so driven recently that it becomes rather difficult to carry on.

After the Tribunal had considered the matter in private, the Chairman, addressing Mr. Shenton, said—Owing to the forthcoming necessary absence of Mr. Looker, the Tribunal grants you a further exemption of six months.

MR. W. B. HIND.

The case of Mr. W. B. Hind, of Messrs. G. K. Hall Brutton & Co., was the next considered.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Hind)—At the meeting of the Tribunal on July 28th you were granted three months' exemption to enable you to put forward any ground for further exemption at the expiration of that time. You have not advanced any further reasons for exemption.

MR. HIND—I was given three months' exemption with liberty to apply again.

The CHAIRMAN—The official minutes do not say so, but you are going to apply again.

MR. HIND—Those words were used and they appeared in the Daily Press the next morning. I am the only European in the firm. When Mr. Brutton went away he left me in charge. He was over military age and he would not have gone if he had thought there was any likelihood of his being taken. It was because I had already been rejected that Mr. Brutton went. I was rejected on two occasions—early in December, 1914, and in April, 1915.

The CHAIRMAN—Have you had any communication from Mr. Brutton regarding the possibility of his returning?

MR. HIND—I wrote to Mr. Brutton immediately after the last Tribunal. I have scarcely had time to receive a reply yet.

The CHAIRMAN—If there is no possibility of Mr. Brutton returning there is no object in granting you temporary exemption. We should have to hold that it was in the essential interests of the Colony that your firm should continue, or that you, at any rate, should not be taken from it, if we were to grant you exemption.

MR. HIND—I would point out that the percentage of men taken from the legal profession in Hongkong is much greater than the percentage taken in England. According to the *Law Journal* of March 3rd 10 per cent. of the members of the legal profession in England had been taken and official instructions were given that as far as solicitors and their skilled clerks were concerned the numbers should not be further depleted except for very special reasons. In Hongkong about one-seventh of the members of the legal profession have gone.

The CHAIRMAN—You applied some time ago to be allowed to go.

MR. HIND—In December, 1914, and in April, 1915. On both occasions I was turned down on account of my eyesight.

The CHAIRMAN—You have a Chinese solicitor in your firm, have you not?

MR. HIND—Yes. We had four solicitors in the office when the war started.

The CHAIRMAN—Is he a partner?

MR. HIND—A salaried partner.

The CHAIRMAN—He does mainly the Chinese work?

MR. HIND—I attend to practically all litigation. He attends to conveyancing. Our practice is mostly Chinese commercial litigation and I may say that the work has considerably increased during the last year.

The CHAIRMAN—Have you communicated with anyone else besides Mr. Brutton?

MR. HIND—I cabled to England and received a cabled reply that it was impossible to get men. I thought of India, but I did not cable because people in Hongkong were getting cables from India asking them to go there.

The Tribunal considered the matter in private, and, subsequently, the Chairman, addressing Mr. Hind, said—Not having heard from your principal the Tribunal agrees to extend your exemption for three months. The Tribunal will not be disposed to extend it further.

MR. P. J. TAYLOR.

The case of Mr. P. J. Taylor, of the Dairy Farm Company, was then considered. Mr. Looker appeared on behalf of the Company.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Taylor)—On July 17th the Tribunal granted you exemption for three months so as to enable you to put forward any further grounds for your total exemption.

MR. LOOKER—I am rather astonished at hearing you say, sir, that the Tribunal gave Mr. Taylor three months' exemption to enable him to find fresh grounds.

The CHAIRMAN—I will read the minutes.

"Mr. Looker applied for six months' exemption in order that the Company might have a better opportunity of finding a man to replace him, but the Chairman, after pointing out that it was possible to apply for an extension when the time came, if there were good grounds, announced that the Tribunal could not grant the request then."

MR. LOOKER—Ah, yes, that is quite right. We have made every endeavour to find an engineer to replace Mr. Taylor. We applied to Mr. Jenkin and he furnished us with the names of three engineers. One failed to keep an appointment, another withdrew his application after two or three days, and the third, as Mr. Jenkin agreed, was quite unsuitable, as he had had no experience of suction gas engines or refrigerating engines. It is quite impossible to obtain an engineer now of any description in the Colony, particularly one who had had experience in suction gas or refrigerating engines. We have found it impossible to obtain anyone to replace Mr. Taylor and the Company cannot spare him without shutting down their plant, which would interfere with the food supply of the Colony and of the military authorities. The Company asks for total exemption, or for a further extension to try again to get someone in his place, although the hope of succeeding is very faint. I think the Tribunal will probably have noticed from the letter before them that a recent breakdown in the machinery involved an expenditure of \$800. The machinery needs careful watching.

The CHAIRMAN—The Company is about to make extensions in the cold storage business.

MR. LOOKER—The Company is making considerable extensions for the frozen food supply, and, of course, the food supply becomes more important every day.

The CHAIRMAN—Mr. Taylor is an expert engineer?

MR. LOOKER—Yes. He was originally engaged on a ship with refrigerating machinery, and he has been in charge of the Company's works for four years. The knowledge of its little tricks and troubles we are entirely dependent upon him to keep it going both for food and ice.

The CHAIRMAN—Is Mr. Haxton still in the firm?

MR. LOOKER—No. He is not now in the Colony.

In reply to Comdr. Beckwith, Mr. Taylor said his engineer's certificate was that of "extra chief."

MR. LOOKER—I don't know whether Commander Beckwith can supply us with the names of competent engineers to enable us to let Mr. Taylor go. We shall be very glad to have them if he can.

Further questions were raised regarding Mr. Haxton's competency to take charge of the machinery had he been in the Colony. Mr. Looker remarked that the Company had not sufficient confidence in Mr. Haxton to place him in charge. Mr. Landale replied that Mr. Haxton was quite capable of doing the work, only the management did not want him.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Taylor)—Are you the only engineer?

MR. TAYLOR—Yes.

Hon. Mr. Landale—You have an engineer at Lai-chi-kok.

MR. LOOKER—Yes, but Mr. Taylor is the only engineer on this side and as I explained to the Tribunal last time one engineer cannot possibly run the machinery. After the Tribunal had considered the matter in private, the Chairman announced that in the circumstances Mr. Taylor would be granted total exemption.

MR. G. BLAIR.

Mr. G. Blair, of Messrs. Martini & Co., was then called.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Blair)—You are in the firm of Martini, Ltd., and on July 29th the Tribunal granted you temporary exemption until October 12th, in order that you might make arrangements. It was suggested at the time that as you have a large staff in Manila one of the men from there might be sent to take your place. Since that hearing Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, acting on your behalf, have addressed a letter to the Tribunal, in which they state that the firm have very properly used their best endeavours to obtain someone to take your place. The firm were in negotiation with one man in Shanghai, but the negotiations broke down because the man had to leave the country on account of his health. They have made enquiries in the United States and Switzerland, but so far have received no definite statement. The staff in Manila has been depleted by five members who held responsible positions and are now on active service with the Italian army. You are the only British subject in the firm.

MR. BLAIR—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN—Your solicitors ask, in the event of permanent exemption not being granted, that you be granted a further extension of three or four months. Do you yourself think the firm will be able to make arrangements?

MR. BLAIR—About two weeks ago I went to Manila to see my manager upon the subject. It was decided more or less that if I was not exempted and it was impossible to get another man to close down the office in Hongkong, or, rather, to transfer the business to an agency, I may say that the firm in Hongkong has obligations to the banks and Chinese clients which must be fulfilled, sooner or later, and it would be rather awkward if I was taken away in a week or a fortnight for the firm to have these obligations hanging over its head.

The CHAIRMAN—If you are granted exemption for a few months you think you will be able to find a substitute?

MR. BLAIR—I will try to arrange to get away in three months' time if you say I may go then. We carry a large amount of stock which cannot be thrown into the street.

The CHAIRMAN—You only ask for temporary exemption?

MR. BLAIR—I ask for none at all personally. I shall be only too glad to go. My firm asks for exemption.

The Tribunal considered the matter in private, and, subsequently, the Chairman, addressing Mr. Blair, said—The Tribunal grants you three months' further exemption to enable you to clear up your outstanding obligations.

MR. A. LEACH.

The case of Mr. A. Leach, of the Vacuum Oil Company, was the last taken. Mr. Geare, the local manager, appeared on behalf of the Company.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Leach)—In your case two months' exemption was given at the request of the General Manager until Mr. Jenkins returned from Australia. You yourself expressed a desire to go. Mr. Jenkins has not returned, has he?

MR. LEACH—He has returned.

The CHAIRMAN—You are desirous of going now?

MR. LEACH—The Company wish to keep me.

The CHAIRMAN—The Tribunal has received a private letter which the Company do not desire to have published. In it a request is made for your total exemption.

MR. GEARE—Inasmuch as we have lost four men since the case was last heard. Two men have resigned. Mr. Stark has now gone and Mr. Biech is going home. Mr. Congdon has gone and I came to release him. There is only Mr. Leach and Mr. Jenkins besides myself.

The CHAIRMAN—Since the previous application circumstances have entirely changed.

MR. GEARE—Unfortunately, if we had not lost these men we would not have asked for the exemption of Mr. Leach.

The CHAIRMAN—You have a branch at Manila, have you not? Could you not transfer a man from there?

MR. GEARE—We have no man there who understands the work.

The CHAIRMAN—And you say conscription is likely to be enforced in Manila?

MR. GEARE—Yes. We are liable to lose one or two men there.

In reply to a further question, Mr. Geare said Mr. Congdon left the Colony owing to the death of his father and for reasons connected with his father's business.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Leach)—You have had experience as a soldier?

MR. LEACH—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN—He is worth more than a man without experience.

MR. GEARE—I quite appreciate that. If there was any way of getting out of asking for total exemption I would take it. We have lost four men who we thought would remain with the Company.

Lieut.-Col. Passby—Why have they gone?

MR. GEARE—One was transferred from Ceylon to Java and he was dissatisfied with the amount of money he was receiving. He came to Hongkong and Mr. Congdon could not give what he wanted and so he was dismissed. Another man from South Africa was sent to Siam. He did not like it and simply quitted. Mr. Stark has gone home. Mr. Biech is leaving for private reasons; he is unfit and over-age.

The CHAIRMAN—What have you done with your men in Singapore?

MR. GEARE—There is only one European there now. He is 70 years of age. I think I used to be in Singapore.

In answer to the Chairman, Major Morgan claimed non-exemption. After the Tribunal had deliberated in private, the Chairman announced that in the further circumstances disclosed the Tribunal would grant Mr. Leach total exemption.

This concluded the public business.

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TWO WEARING SURFACES INSTEAD OF ONE

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BOYS AND GIRLS.

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This concluded the public business.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PEAR TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
LOST.

TRANSFER RECEIPT No. 250 issued to Mr. CHIU HONG PING for Transfer of 250 shares of this Company into his name having been MISLAIN, LOST, OR DESTROYED, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Receipt is produced at this Office within 30 days from the date hereof, the Certificate for the said Shares will be delivered to the said Mr. CHIU HONG PING, and the Transfer Receipt will thereupon be held by the Company as null and void.
By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1918. [2471]

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

ANNUAL AQUATIC SPORTS will be held on **THURSDAY 3rd, FRIDAY 4th, SATURDAY 5th** October. Commencing on **THURSDAY** and **FRIDAY**, at 4.30 P.M., and on **SATURDAY**, at 3.30 P.M.
Admission Members 50 Cents each day or \$1.00 for 3 days. Non-Members \$1.00 each day or \$2.00 for 3 days.
Ladies, 50 Cents each day or \$1.00 for 3 days. Sailors, Soldiers, and Children 25 Cents each day.
BAND IN ATTENDANCE ON SATURDAY.
N.B.—Sailors, Soldiers, and Boys' Handicap events will be postponed. [2463]

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for "SPRUE" current in SHANGHAI up to and for the sum of \$500,000 current in Shanghai, will be received by the **TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT**, until 11.30 A.M. on the 2nd October, 1918.
The amount accepted is to be placed by the tenderer to the credit of an account with the **HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION**, Shanghai, so as to be available on the 2nd October, 1918.
Persons tendering to state alternatively—
(a) The amount of Hongkong Currency payable in Hongkong on 3rd October, 1918, required for each \$1,000 Shanghai Currency and/or
(b) The amount of Dollars current in Shanghai per \$100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.
The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the **TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT**, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."
The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.
Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.
Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the **Acts 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100**, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such Bills.
The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.
Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the **TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT**, or to the **TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D.**
F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt. Col.,
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.,
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 1st October, 1918. [2469]

SANTARY BOARD OFFICE.

HONGKONG.
To the
OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 3 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BY-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the EASTERN Division of the City of Victoria, and the EASTERN Division of Kowloon and the Kowloon, occupied by Members of the European Recreation Club except those within the Eastern Road or those parts of the Eastern Road, must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the month of October and November.
N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the House should be lime washed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Ceilings, Partitions, Stair Cases and Stair Landings, all Ceilings and the Underneath of Boats in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.
The Backyard must have its containing Walls LIMEWASHED up to the level of the First Floor. Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in Ground condition, however, need not be lime washed, but must be Cleaned.
The Board is prepared to lime wash FREE OF CHARGE a limited number of Buildings in those Divisions of the City of Victoria and Kowloon which Owners who desire to avail themselves of this offer should apply in writing to the Secretary on or before the 7th of October.
Choice among applicants will be in the absolute discretion of the President.
The EASTERN Division of the City of Victoria is bounded on the West by Gilman Street and Peel Street.
Kowloon is divided into the EASTERN and WESTERN Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the North and through the Yamnati service Reservoir to the Northern Boundary of Kowloon.
J. L. McPHERSON,
Secretary.
Dated this 1st day of October, 1918. [2470]

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON AND COMPANY, St. George's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, the Registered Office of the above-named Company, TO-DAY (TUESDAY) the 1st day of October, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 13th day of September, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—
"That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."
A copy of the new Articles referred to may be inspected by any Shareholder of the said Company at the Company's Office in Hongkong, or at the Office of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Solicitors, at Prince's Building, Victoria, aforesaid, on any week-day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.
Dated this 13th day of September, 1918.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents. [2416]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held TO-DAY (TUESDAY), the 1st October, 1918, at 12.30 P.M., at the Offices of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the ground floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, Chater Road.
A Report will be made at this Meeting as to certain proposals to substitute spectators' stands for some of the Mat-heds hitherto erected on part of the Jockey Club property and the adjoining Land.
By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 18th September, 1918. [2420]

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

HONGKONG BRANCH.
A MEETING of the GUILD will be held in the City Hall on WEDNESDAY, October 2nd, at 10 o'clock. All Women interested in the Work of the Guild are invited to attend.
ALICE D. HICKLING,
Hon. Secretary. [2469]

THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of October, 1918, at Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th September, 1918.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th September to 5th October, 1918, both days inclusive.
By Order,
M. MANUK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1918. [2444]

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded of the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY, to be held on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, No. 6, Pedder Street, Hongkong, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming a Special Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 18th day of September, 1918:—
"That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved, and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."
Dated the 20th day of September, 1918.
By Order of the Directors,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers. [2446]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office at Noon on SATURDAY, the 18th of October, 1918.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 18th of October, both days inclusive.
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1918. [2439]

WANTED.

LADY STENOGRAPHER. Permanent position. Previous experience required. Apply, stating salary required and giving references, to—
Box No. 213,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [2423]

INTIMATIONS

LOST.

LARGE WHITE BULL TERRIER, long tail, ears slightly coloured brown, brown spot on back; Collar No. 683. Reward.
Finder kindly communicate with,
Dr. R. C. WONG,
Tel. 4243,
or "Daily Press" Office. [2464]

PROPAGANDA BY CINEMATOGRAPH.
—Wide awake Importers anxious to increase their trade with the interior are requested to communicate with—
Box No. 2458,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [2468]

MOTOR LAUNCH "EDDA" FOR SALE.

LENGTH 30 ft., beam 7 ft., depth 3 ft., 2 cylinder 12 B. H. P. Drott crude oil engine; cheap to run; just thoroughly overhauled. Can be seen at A. King's Slipway, Wanchai. Offers Wanted.
Apply—
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Liquidators,
BLACKHEAD & CO.,
3, Queen's Road, Central. [2465]

G. R. NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [246]

DAIRY FARM NEWS

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product.

FRESH MILK

is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it—adults should have it.

FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food. [2528]

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No. 123, Des Vaux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
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No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
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FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GARDEN FERTILIZER.

Box 620 [242]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

A GODOWN. Central District.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [2461]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT No. 48, suitable for Coal Storage.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [2400]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [2428]

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CHINESE VIEWS

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Your friends who receive them.

Price \$3.50 per box.

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

TEL. 184

MARRIAGES.

HETHERINGTON-POPOVSKY.—At the Russian Church, Shanghai, on September 2nd, WILFRID HETHERINGTON, eldest son of the late John Hetherington, of Sunderland, England, to Vera VICTOROVNA POPOVSKY, youngest daughter of the late Victor Popovsky, Russian Telegraph-Postal Department, Harbin, and Lubow Michailovna Popovskiy, at present of Telegraph-Postal Administration, Harbin, Maritime District, Siberia.

PHILLIPS-CLOUTING.—At Mienchuhshien, Szechuan, on September 5th, by the Rev. D. A. Callum, assisted by the Rev. T. Caldwell, the Rev. ALFRED A. PHILLIPS, C.M.S., to JOSEPHINE AMY, daughter of the late John R. Clouting, Esq., F.R.C.S., and of Mrs. Clouting, Sevenoaks, England.

DEATHS.

HAGO.—At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on September 21st, J. R. HAGO, of Shipping and Engineering, and late second officer, China Navigation Co., aged 27 years.

LUNDHOLM.—At his residence at Okusaka, near Nagasaki, on September 20th, Mr. JOHN BERNARD LUNDHOLM, formerly in the China Coast Service, and Yangtze and China Sea pilot, at the age of 63.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 1st OCTOBER, 1918.

THE PROSPECT OF PEACE IN CHINA

There are welcome signs that the restoration of peace is at hand in China. Apart from the compelling influence of necessity there is evidence that the best men in the two political camps are working for a reconciliation between the North and South, and it is significant that those who trim their sails to every breeze that blows—the men who always seek to be identified with the winning party—are associating themselves with the movement. The very fact that peace is so generally desired and is being striven for by so many men of different views is the best guarantee of its early attainment. The President-elect has declared that the re-establishment of unity between North and South is his first objective. After that, needed reforms will be introduced. The exchange

of views between SHUN CHUN-HUI and LUX WING-TING, on the one hand, and Hsu SHIN-CHANG, on the other, is understood to have been satisfactory. Though the two former may not be able to bind their colleagues at Canton they ought to be able to induce those who are predisposed to a settlement to agree upon a basis of negotiations. In characteristic Chinese style, the leaders in the North and the South have their representatives at the headquarters of their opponents. Hsu has his men in Shanghai and Canton, and delegates from Canton are to be found in considerable numbers in Peking. Northerners and Southerners have been meeting in an important conference at Shanghai, and other conferences at Nanking and Hankow are mooted. It may be said, therefore, that the Chinese are showing a will to make peace which ought to find a way. The public utterances of so-called leaders need not be considered too seriously, for they do not always mean all they say. Much is being done under the surface.

The great difficulty encountered by the President-elect in negotiating peace was understood to be that of finding someone in the South who would assume responsibility, but, judging by the conferences already alluded to, we may assume that this difficulty has been overcome. The Canton Government, of course, did not wish to stultify itself by recognising the election of Hsu SHIN-CHANG as President at Peking, and the opinion was expressed that members of that Government might be prepared themselves to elect Hsu as President in order to legalise negotiations with him. That certainly would go a long way towards a settlement, especially if it were done before October 10th. Mr. PEI-FU, the pacifist general who inaugurated the present peace movement, has sent some "strongly-worded" telegrams to the Government. In one of these he warned the President-elect against assuming an office to which he had not been legally elected. Mr. Tsao KUN, his superior officer, General Tsao KUN, has also made a telegraphic contribution to the discussion from Paoingfu, in which he said nothing to the extent of a full newspaper column. The value of this literary effusion, however, lies in what it does not say. As it contains no reference to the prosecution of the war against the South, it is taken to mean that Tsao KUN has joined the peace-makers. He may, ultimately, steal Mr. PEI-FU's thunder; indeed, it is strongly suspected that Mr. Tsao's action was taken under the inspiration, or at least with the consent, of Tsao KUN. Again, the resignation of the Premiership by TUNG CHUN-CHU, with its acknowledgment of the failure of his military policy, proves that there is no desire to continue the fratricidal strife, although the Anfu Society is said to intend to run TUNG for the Vice-Presidency. It seems tolerably certain that the terms of agreement between the North and South will involve the dissolution of the existing Parliaments in Peking and Canton, and the election of another which will accord more with the ideas of the Constitution; the assumption of the financial obligations of the Canton Military Government; and the inclusion of Southern representation in the Administration.

Southerners may be satisfied to have FENG KEO-CHANG, the Acting President, resume the Vice-Presidency, for he has shown himself to be in sympathy with the Kuomintang, or they may put forward SHUN CHUN-HUI for the office. In any case they are sure to be given several portfolios in the new Cabinet.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Compton have left Shanghai for Hongkong.
The first snow of the season fell in Harbin on September 10th.
Two cases (two deaths) of enteric fever were reported in the Colony on Saturday.
Mrs. E. Irving's many friends will be glad to know that she arrived Home safely on the 29th ult.

Capt. Douglas Valentine, son of Mr. J. Valentine, of Dodwell & Co., has been promoted Major, in the R.A.M.C.
Mr. G. W. King, Registrar of H. M. Supreme Court and Police Magistrate at Shanghai, has gone Home on eight months' leave.
Pte. O. E. M. Thomson, Shanghai Scottish Co., S.V.O., is this year the winner of the "Arethusa" Cup Competition with a fine score of 97 points.

The annual aquatic sports of the V.R.C. will be held on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

The annual golf championship of Japan has resulted in the title going to Inouye with a score of 158, Kawasaki running second with 153 to his credit.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 14th September amounted to 66,192 tons and the sales during the period to \$3,900 tons.

The Very Rev. Father M. A. Salmon, Vicar-General of the Catholic Apostolic Mission at Nagasaki, has just celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his arrival at that port.

Mr. Nelson Trusler Johnson, American Consul-in-Charge at Shanghai, has booked a passage to America on November 9th. It is assumed that he will be connected with the Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs.

Mr. Thos. W. Scarborough, who is connected with the firm of Mr. George Whyman, Kobe, was a guest at a farewell dinner given in his honour by the members of the members of the Kobe Club, on the eve of his departure for England to join the British army.

Suit has been filed in the United States Court for China by Mr. H. Leslie Ford against the Macdonell-Chow Corporation for breach of contract. Plaintiff is suing for Tls. 9,800, alleging that he was brought out from the United States on a three-year contract and was dismissed in three months without cause.

Mr. Duncan Browne, clerk of works of the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., met with a fatal accident at the Peking Road Jetty on the evening of the 25th ult. It seems that he missed his footing and fell into the Huangpu. The body disappeared and was not recovered until 7.40 p.m., when the Police drag-boats began operations.

Inspector Sim, who has been so successful in his steps against the armed robbers who raided five money-changers' shops in the City, has arrested another Chinese with a pistol. The immediate charges against this man are those of attempting to shoot another Chinese, and possessing a revolver without a licence. There is reason for the belief that the man's record may be a lurid one.

Under the direction of Mr. A. T. Harr, chairman of the Chinese committee, the American Liberty Loan Committee is starting an active propaganda among influential Chinese in Shanghai that will have wide reaching effect in influencing Chinese investments in Allied war bonds. Chambers of Commerce, in all important cities in China, are heartily co-operating in the movement, and it is expected that the three weeks' Liberty Loan drive will show a large percentage of Chinese investments in the cause of world liberty.

An eight-year-old Chinese girl was killed by a truck on Sunday afternoon near Eastern Street. It appears that she ran across the road, dodged a tramcar, and colliding with the truck, was knocked down. The wheels passing over her. The two Chinese who were in charge of the truck appeared before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe at the Magistracy yesterday, to answer a charge of manslaughter. Inspector Macdonald said that the Police had had no time to investigate the matter, but it seemed as if it was an accident. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, for the defendants, asked whether there was any case against his clients. After some discussion the case was remanded for a week, bail being fixed at \$250 each.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe held an enquiry yesterday into the circumstances surrounding the death of a Chinese, who was electrocuted at Hangchow on August 24th. The evidence proved the fact that deceased touched a live wire of 2,200 voltage whilst engaged on some building operations and fell down unconscious. He died a few days later in Hospital. Another man who went to deceased's assistance, suffered a severe shock. The electric wires are the property of the China Electric Lighting Co., and Mr. R. F. Mattingley watched proceedings on behalf of the Company. The jury brought in a verdict of "death by misadventure." They exonerated the Company from blame and recommended that, in future, where scaffolding had to be erected between the "live" wire, the P.W.D. notify the Electric Company. They also suggested that the Company should post notices on the electric poles as a warning to the general public, until the underground system, contemplated by the Company, was adopted.

LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND.

LIST No. 3.

Already acknowledged \$220
C. Thorne, Esq. 50
Mrs. Sachs 10
\$280

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—
7 p.m., Sept. 28th.
Cyclone or typhoon east of Northern Luzon, moving W.N.W.

1 p.m., Sept. 29th.
Cyclone or typhoon east of Southern Luzon, moving W.N.W.

11.45 a.m., Sept. 30th.
Cyclone or typhoon east of Luzon, less than 300 miles distant, inclining northward.

THE WAR.

FIGHTING FROM ST. QUENTIN TO RHEIMS.

FATE OF CAMBRAI SEALED.

DESPERATE RESISTANCE OF THE ENEMY.

GERMANS RETREATING FROM ROUMANIA.

BULGARIAN PEACE PROPOSAL.

GREAT BRITAIN'S REPLY.

BRITISH AND ENEMY PRESS COMMENT.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

"DOUGHBOYS" SURPRISE THE GERMANS.

LONDON, September 29th.

The Canadians, after crossing the Nord Canal, expected heavy fighting, but were genuinely disgusted to find that the Germans had bolted beyond effective rifle range.

Cambrai now lies at our feet and is dominated by our field-guns.

The appearance of American infantry at the other end of the battlefield must have been a nasty surprise, as the enemy would scarcely expect the "Doughboys" so far from the Woëvre.

Prisoners report that there is very great confusion among the enemy reserves, who are hopelessly scattered and mixed with other units.

There is a continuous stream of enemy transport eastward, also fires behind the German lines. It is impossible yet to tell how far the latter have been caused by our artillery.

Great masses of our troops rested at night-time in the spacious shelters of the Hindenburg system.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 29th.

7.15 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—British and Belgians attacked from southward of Dixmude as far as Wulverghem, and captured our crater positions, and in places advanced into our artillery lines.

We held the Wyttschaete heights against repeated attacks.

We withdrew westward of Cambrai, owing to the loss of the Canal position astride Marquion.

We withdrew behind the Oise-Aisne Canal between Anizy-le-Chateau and Bourg.

LONDON, September 30th.

12.50 p.m.

A wireless German official evening report states:—There were fresh engagements eastward of Ypres and tremendous fighting between Cambrai and St. Quentin, the English assault failing on the whole.

KING ALBERT IN COMMAND.

PARIS, September 29th.

A despatch from the Belgian front states that King Albert commanded the Belgian and Second British Armies which attacked on a front of 13 miles between south of Ypres and Lake Blankert.

After carrying the first German positions and Houthulst Forest they assaulted the Flanders hills forming the second German position.

EARLIER CABLES.

CAPTURE OF GOUZEAUCOURT

AND MARCOING.

LONDON, September 29th.

1.00 a.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The operations on the Cambrai battle front progressed favourably.

On the right the Fifth and Forty-Second Divisions had heavy fighting last night about the Beaucamp ridge, where the enemy counter-attacked strongly.

This morning they overcame enemy resistance in this locality and pressed forward two miles beyond, capturing the highly organised defences called the "Highland" and "Welsh" ridges.

Later, our success was extended southward, capturing Gouzeaucourt.

The Sixty-Second Yorkshire Division captured Marcoing, and progressed south-eastward of that town.

The Fifth Battalion of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment forced the crossings of the Canal-de-Lescaut at Marcoing and established itself in the German defences on the east bank.

Northwards, the Second and Fifty-Seventh Lancashire Divisions cleared the west bank of the Canal as far north as Le Folie Joute, and captured Noyelles-sur-Escaut, Cantaing, and Fontaine Notre-Dame.

The Lancashires are progressing eastward of Fontaine Notre-Dame and are co-operating with the Canadians northward of the Bapaume-Cambrai road. Here the enemy resisted strongly and lost heavily in killed and prisoners.

Northward of the Arras-Cambrai road the Canadian and English troops steadily advanced on the west and north. Strong hostile counter-attacks at Railleucourt last evening were beaten back with loss.

To-day the Canadians took possession of Railleucourt and Sailly, also the trench system running through these villages.

Further north the Fifty-Sixth London Division entered Palluel.

The total of prisoners and guns captured continue to increase.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

Our aeroplanes, yesterday, heavily machine-gunned enemy troops and transport at the canal crossing and on the roads.

Many explosions and fires were observed on hostile battery positions as a result of our artillery fire.

One thousand photographs were taken, and we effectively bombed several aerodromes and railway junctions, in addition to extensive bombing just behind the lines.

Thirty tons of bombs were dropped during the day-time and 18½ tons of bombs at night-time.

We destroyed eight balloons and shot down 23 enemy aeroplanes and drove down 20 uncontrollable. Nineteen of our machines are missing.

BRITISH AND AMERICANS

ATTACK.

LONDON, September 29th.

1.25 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The British and Americans attacked north-westward of St. Quentin this morning.

The British have captured 10,000 prisoners since the morning of September 27th.

BRITISH AND AMERICANS IN

HEAVY FIGHTING.

LONDON, September 29th.

2.10 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The British and Americans attacked at 5.50 this morning north-westward of St. Quentin.

The battle is proceeding fiercely along the whole front from St. Quentin to the Scarpe.

Heavy fighting occurred yesterday about Gonnelleu and the "Welsh" ridge. We progressed on the high ground south-westward of Gonnelleu, but were pressed back slightly at the "Welsh" ridge.

We again attacked this morning, made progress and took prisoners.

At Marcoing we enlarged our bridgehead position eastward of Canal-de-Lescaut and drove off a hostile counter-attack, taking prisoners.

Further north English naval units established themselves eastward of l'Escaut river, opposite Cantaing.

Northward of the Bapaume-Cambrai road the Canadians took possession of the defence system known as the Marcoing-Masnières line as far north as Sailly.

The English troops completed the capture of Aubencheul, Aubign and Palluel, and are fighting in Arleux.

We crossed the Trinquart river in the neighbourhood of Sailly-en-Ostrevent.

The British have captured over 16,000 prisoners since the morning of September 27th.

BRITISH AND BELGIANS ATTACK

IN FLANDERS.

LONDON, September 29th.

A Belgian communiqué states:—At dawn yesterday the Belgian wing attacked the German positions between Dixmude and north of Ypres.

The attack began with a violent artillery preparation lasting some hours, in which there participated, in co-operation with Belgian batteries, numerous French and British batteries, as well as British warships, which bombarded the coast defences of the enemy and vulnerable points of his communications.

After the preparation, our infantry moved forward and attacked strongly the organised German positions, vying with each other in courage.

Our troops carried all the organisations of the defensive lines on the enemy's front position and passed on without a stop to attack the second strongly-organised position of the enemy.

In spite of the enemy's resistance and vain counter-attacks, which were launched particularly astride the railway at Staden, our infantry captured practically the whole of the Houthulst Forest zone, which the Germans had strongly fortified during the last four years, and all the ground extending to a line marked by the localities Woumen, Pierken-shock, Schaepbelie, and Brodsende.

An advance was made of about six kilometres. Numerous prisoners have been brought in, the total for the Belgians being 4,000.

The guns have so far not been counted, but they include a complete battery and crew, as well as some guns of very large calibre.

Considerable material was captured.

The number of German dead lying on the field of battle is evidence of the enemy's losses.

SCALING THE CANAL DU NORD.

LONDON, September 29th.

6.50 a.m.

Mr. Percival Phillips, at British Headquarters, telegraphs:—The attack which rolled up the German defences west and south-west of Cambrai was more difficult and more dangerous than the first rupture of the Hindenburg Line in the same area ten months ago. It was necessary to throw troops across the dry ravine called the Nord Canal, 60 feet deep and 70 feet wide at the top, with sloping sides of brick, under fire from machine-guns and artillery, which could be crossed only at certain places.

The accomplishment of this feat was most remarkable, as a deep bed of mud prevented its passage at some parts. Surface bridges were impossible, because every yard of the Canal was raised; therefore, certain narrow routes were arranged. The men assembled in the darkness with scaling-ladders, which they flung across at a fixed moment, when a handful of soldiers descended the yawning chasm, taking other scaling-ladders, up which they had to climb to face the machine-guns on the other side. Prisoners declared that the enemy had expected the attack, yet he failed to hold the Canal or the ground behind it and the stormers climbed up and poured into the region of craters, a smoke barrage ahead of them confusing the enemy, who could be seen running from one trench to the next to escape the irresistible onslaught.

BATTLE FRUITFUL OF SURPRISES.

LONDON, September 29th.

1.15 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing last evening, states:—To-day we got our teeth into the Hindenburg Line in a more determined manner than heretofore and broke down a long chain of formidable resistance.

The battle has been more fruitful in surprises than any of its predecessors. Thus, we expected a formidable resistance crossing the canal; instead, we crossed it very easily, subsequently intercepting enemy bombing parties hurrying up to contest the crossing. Moreover, the German artillery firing, with a few local exceptions, was inconsiderable. On the other hand, prisoners say our barrage was not war, but murder, our smoke barrages covering the infantry very effectively.

Reentrant, between Havrincourt Wood and Hermes, proved a trap to the enemy, who considered it impregnable. Consequently, it was held in considerable strength. On either side the British advanced until the Germans, becoming suspicious owing to no attacks upon this lair, awoke to the fact that they were almost cut off. Thence followed a regular scramble. The Germans in headlong manner deserted large numbers of mounted machine-guns, but a goodly proportion of this enemy force was casualties or captured by our troops who were awaiting them.

The wide valley skirted by the Flesquières ridge was crossed without much opposition, and both ridge and village were carried early in the morning; indeed, quite a number of enemy positions appear to have been evacuated without the measure of resistance we expected. Hence, the number of prisoners is not likely to reach a total commensurate with the extent of the operations and gains.

Our airmen, again in good visibility, have done wonderful work.

Our casualties are believed to be very light.

REMARKABLE BRITISH

PROGRESS.

LONDON, September 29th.

7.05 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this morning, states:—Yesterday's battle on the Cambrai front gained in magnitude, and the whole of our day's objectives was attained to an extreme depth of five miles through the most formidable and most intricate network of enemy defences the war has yet produced. So remarkable was our progress that we brought up not only field batteries but heavy sixty-pounders to the western fringe of Bourlon Wood, and we were raking the wood before the Germans had completed their rearguard withdrawal from the eastern edge.

Our converging tactics worked so admirably that large bodies of Germans were taken in the rear. The Tanks were very useful in clearing the machine-gun thickets of Quarry Wood and quelling attempted street fighting in Bourlon village.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 29th.

7.05 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—Sixteen English and Canadian divisions attacked astride and between the Arras-Cambrai and Peronne-Cambrai roads.

The enemy advanced towards Bourlon and Flesquières. He extended these breaches and pressed us back northward of the Arras-Cambrai road as far as the Oisy-le-Verger-Baynecourt line.

THE PASSAGE OF THE CANAL.

PARIS, September 29th.

A Havas Correspondent at the British front, describing the passage of the dry Nord Canal, says it was a most formidable obstacle, being 120 feet wide and 45 feet deep and could only be crossed at three points. The Canadians since September had held the bridgehead at Marquion and the British acquired a second bridgehead at Havrincourt. It remained to find a method of crossing the canal in the centre and to attack in the direction of Marquion, where there is no bridgehead. When artillery by dawn had destroyed the masonry on the banks, several superannuated tanks, on the top of which was the necessary gear for construction of a bridge, were launched, while Chaco fighting tanks crossed at their backs. At Marquion and Havrincourt the Canal was crossed most gallantly. The bridgeheads were under fire during the whole operation. Picked men were entrusted with the delicate and dangerous task. They included Canadians, Naval Brigade, Scots and Guards. The enemy forces confronting them consisted of nine Divisions, two of which, defending the Havrincourt sector, consisted of chosen troops.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

VIOLENT ENEMY ATTACKS

BROKEN.

PARIS, September 29th.

A communiqué states:—North of the Aisne the pursuit was continued at night-time.

We occupied the forest of Pinon and reached the Ailette in these regions, also east of Chavignon.

On the Oisel-Chavignon front the enemy is more lively in resisting our advance.

In Champagne the violent attacks launched by the enemy yesterday were broken.

We resumed progress, particularly north of Gratreuil, where we took possession of the Bellevue Heights.

ENEMY FIGHTING WITH ENERGY OF DESPAIR.

LONDON, September 29th.

8.50 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing at 9 o'clock last evening, states:—The whole enemy front from St. Quentin to Rheims has become a salient, the bases of which are being vigorously attacked on both sides and on both wings. He is fighting with the energy of despair.

The enemy began to retreat on the front Laffaux-Malmaison, the plateau from which Chemin-des-Dames runs eastward to Craonne and touches the Ailette. As a result of General Mangin's advance yesterday the whole of the Malmaison plateau and the western end of Chemin-des-Dames for about 1,500 yards are in our possession. The enemy is here, after fighting desperately for weeks to keep them, abandoning the approaches to the massif of St. Gobain on the Enon plateau. That is, on the group of heights which for four years formed the central pillar of his line in France. The strategy of Marshal Foch compels him, as it did on the Marne, to withdraw his centre before the Allies' attack north and east; has forced him to withdraw his wings. This retreat is the first fruit of the French, British and American offensive during the last three days.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 29th.

7.15 p.m.

A German wireless official report states:—The French captured Sommepey.

We withdrew in Argonne as far as Recon, south-eastward of Binerville and south-westward of Apremont.

The Americans pressed us back as far as Cunel Wood and Cays.

LONDON, September 30th.

12.50 p.m.

A wireless German official evening report states:—Violent French and American attacks in Champagne and between Argonne and the Meuse were repulsed, except for local breaches on both sides of Ardouil.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH CAPTURE SOMMEPEY.

PARIS, September 29th.

A communiqué states:—This morning the attack was resumed at 5.30.

Our troops captured St. Illages and Sommepey and carried the heights northward of Fontaine-en-Dormois.

We have taken more prisoners and guns. The battle continues.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne the pressure of our troops was continued at night-time and this morning.

North-eastwards of Saney vigorous local operations gave us ground and 250 prisoners, including 40 officers.

A hostile counter-attack north of Aillémont completely failed.

Further southwards we penetrated the ravine from Jouy to Aizy, and we occupied these two villages.

ENEMY RETIRES TOWARDS THE AILETTE.

PARIS, September 29th.

A communiqué states:—Our repeated attacks on the plateau north of the Aisne finally forced the enemy to retire towards the Ailette.

Pursuing the German rearguards east of the line Allemant-Jouy, we occupied a village and the southern outskirts of the Forest Pinon, and captured Vaudezon, Chavignon, and Fort Malmaison.

Further south we progressed considerably on this plateau north of Vailly.

The Germans in Champagne furiously counter-attacked on our right, and desperate fighting is proceeding in the Bouconville region on the heights south of Gratreuil.

Our troops in the centre and left have continued to progress, particularly north of the Challeranges Railway, and they captured Maures and reached the eastern outskirts of St. Marie-a-Py.

Our losses were slight.

Nine German aeroplanes were felled in air fighting.

Lieut. Fonek felled six aeroplanes on Thursday.

AMERICANS CAPTURE OVER TWENTY TOWNS.

LONDON, September 29th.

2.45 a.m.

An American communiqué states:—Our attack was continued successfully. To-day we advanced, despite heavy infantry, artillery and machine-gun fire, and reached the outskirts of Briculles and Exermont.

We captured over 20 towns and enormous quantities of material.

The number of prisoners increases. American aviators command the air. They brought down 12 balloons and more than 600 planes. The American planes missing number under 20.

Despite the unfavourable weather, our aviators successfully executed their missions.

ENEMY DEFENDING ON VAST SCALE.

LONDON, September 29th.

11.15 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—The Germans are evacuating the ravine between Sailly and Chemin-des-Dames.

The French have occupied Jouy and Aizy, and are advancing.

Numerous fires have been observed behind the German lines in that region and further south along the north bank of the Aisne.

The British and Belgian attack in the north, coupled with the French and American attack in Champagne, Argonne and on the Meuse, has compelled the enemy to defend on a much vaster scale, a "pocket" such as those which brought him to disaster on the Marne and the Aisne.

The British and Belgian attack in the north, coupled with the French and American attack in Champagne, Argonne and on the Meuse, has compelled the enemy to defend on a much vaster scale, a "pocket" such as those which brought him to disaster on the Marne and the Aisne.

ENEMY'S MAIN LINE OF RESISTANCE.

LONDON, September 29th.

12.50 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters yesterday, states:—The Champagne battle was resumed this morning.

We have now arrived at the enemy's main line of resistance, which is very hard around Sommepey, on the river Py, which runs two miles north of the line at Bures, which we captured yesterday.

The arrival of French infantry on the banks of the river marks the successful termination of the first phase of the attack, which is being pressed with unremitting vigour.

This morning the line ran west and east from a point south of Sommepey to Gratreuil, thence south of the Cernay Woods. It marks an advance of five or six miles over extraordinarily difficult ground.

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GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 29th.

7.05 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—We repulsed strong British and American attacks between Epehy and Bellicourt, driving back the enemy beyond his starting-point at L'Empire.

The French gained a little ground between the Suiques river and the Aisne.

East of Argonne the American attacks were brought to a standstill south of the Apremont-Mont Chier line.

We evacuated Mont Faucon, in view of its being threatened with encirclement.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

ITALIANS OVERCOME OBSTINATE DEFENCE.

LONDON, September 29th.

7.15 p.m.

An Italian Macedonia official report states we overcame an obstinate defence, advanced across the rugged massif of Mt. Baba, and we have broken the strong resistance of the enemy rearguards in the region westward of Krusevo.

We continued our forward march beside the Krusevo-Cer road and occupied Prilichki and Kocista.

(Continued on Page 6.)

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WEAK LUNGS
CATARRH

CONSUMPTION

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CAMPAIGN IN PALESTINE
TOTAL BRITISH CAPTURES.

CAIRO, September 29th.
The British captures in Palestine so far
are 50,000 prisoners and 325 guns.

Russian front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN FRONT.

SOVIET TROOPS RETIRING.

AMSTERDAM, September 29th.
A message from Moscow states:—A
Russian communiqué, dated September
25th, admits fighting on the northern
front unfavourable to the Soviet troops,
who are retiring at various points.
Strong forces of Czech-Slovaks on the
eastern front are advancing on Alajevsk
from two sides.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BALKANS FRONT.

GREEK SUCCESS.

LONDON, September 28th.
5.00 p.m.
A Greek communiqué states:—The
Greeks reached the Beles ridge and
occupied the roud debouching from the
ridge to northward of Lake Doiran.

BULGARIAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 28th.
3.00 p.m.
A Bulgarian communiqué, dated Sep-
tember 28th, states:—Bulgarian units
westward of the Vardar continue their
movement northward according to plan.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH AND GREEK ADVANCE
CONTINUES.

LONDON, September 28th.
8.10 p.m.

A British official Salonika report
states:—The advance continues.
The Greeks are pushing eastwards
along the Belachista Range, and the
British and Greeks are moving on Petric
along the Strumitsa Valley.

BULGARIAN RETREAT
ENDANGERED.

LONDON, September 28th.
5.35 p.m.

The Greek occupation of Mount Beles
permits the Greeks to descend into the
valley of the Strumitsa and thereby cut
off the Bulgarian retreat by this route.

The Greek and British forces are
approaching Rupel Pass, the occupation
of which would also cut off the Bulgarian
retreat on the Struma front by the main
road over the Kresna Pass. This is a
repetition of the operations carried out
in 1913 by the Greek and Serbians
against the Bulgarians.

ALLIED MILITARY SITUATION

THE BALKANS.

LONDON, September 29th.
Reuter's Agency learns that the
Serbian Cavalry are pushing on to
Jamaai-Baala with a view to cutting
the Sofia-Drama railway. If successful
the whole of the Bulgarians east of
Strumitsa will be cut off from Sofia and
the main line of communication.

Prisoners continue to increase.
This new advance definitely relieves the
line up the Vardar Valley from enemy
fire.

The situation looks very promising.
Very heavy fighting is proceeding out-
side Vele.

The Bulgarians are doing their utmost
to save Uskub, of which the Serbian
Cavalry are within ten miles.

TOTAL ALLIED CAPTURES.

LONDON, September 29th.

Since July 18th, the Allies have taken
over 300,000 prisoners, 3,000 guns, 20,000
machine-guns and huge quantities of
material. This does not include the pri-
soners taken in Palestine, Macedonia and
Mesopotamia.

WESTERN FRONT.

LONDON, September 29th.

The British advance reached a
maximum depth of three miles.

The Hindenburg outposts were crossed
at a number of points.

The line at mid-day ran from south-
west of Goussencourt eastwards of
Beauchamp, westwards of Marcoing and
eastwards of Graincourt, where some of
the enemy were holding out; thence be-
tween Annœux and Cantain eastwards
of Bourlon Wood and village; thence to
the Arras-Cambrai road, about one
thousand yards west of Railencourt; then
along the road to Marquain, the pos-
session of which is doubtful.

The capture of Bourlon is of the
greatest importance, as it is the bulwark
of Cambrai. It was carried, despite the
waterline, the whole of which we crossed.
We are now in a good position to
capture Cambrai.

Even as matters stand the enemy will
be unable to use Cambrai as a railway
or road junction.

FRANCO-AMERICAN FRONT.

Very hard fighting is proceeding on the
French and American front. The enemy
at mid-day was still holding out at
Mont Faucon.

The number of prisoners is 18,000 and
over 50 guns have been captured.

SERBIANS ENTER VELES.

LONDON, September 29th.

A French Eastern communiqué states:
—General progress was made on the
whole front on September 27th, with im-
portant captures of prisoners and mater-
ial, the Allies' left wing breaking down
the resistance of the enemy, who is still
holding out between Lakes Presna and
Ochrida and north-west of Monastir.

They passed Krushevo on a wide front,
and are advancing on Kicevo.

On the centre the Serbians, who entered
Veles at noon, advanced on the front
Karaburniste-Noduk to within 23 miles
of Uskub. They also reached the region
of Kotehana and Radovista and pushed
on their cavalry in the Lebovo region to
within six miles of the Bulgarian front-
ier.

The Allies' right wing occupy the
Strumitsa region and are ascending the
Strumitsa Valley eastwards.

Over 300 guns have been captured since
the beginning of the offensive.

FIRES ROUND USKUB.

LONDON, September 29th.
2.10 p.m.

A Serbian communiqué states:—We
have taken Mount Plachkavica and are
approaching Caravotelo and Saint
Nicholas.

We are now northward of Veles.
There are big fires round Uskub.
The Serbians alone have so far cap-
tured 160 guns.

THROWING ENEMY RESERVES
INTO BULGARIA.

AMSTERDAM, September 28th.

Admiral von Hintze, speaking in the
Reichstag, said that Germany and
Austria are throwing all their available
reserves into Bulgaria. The situation,
however, remained critical.

He endeavoured to convince the Reich-
stag that the armistice proposal had
caused great indignation in Bulgaria.

GATAPAL.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ALLIANCE IN JEOPARDY.

AMSTERDAM, September 29th.

The German newspapers are very no-
xious regarding Bulgaria. They assert
that heavy German reinforcements are
rushing thither in order to strengthen the
pro-German elements.

The Lokalanzeiger, Vossische, Tagblatt,
and Germania exhort the German nation
to be calm in the fateful hour.

The Lokalanzeiger says communication
with Constantinople must be maintained
at all costs.

Vossische says, "From the day of M.
Matinoff's appointment it was well known
in political circles that our Alliance was
in the greatest danger. In addition to the
Cabinet's pro-Entente sentiment, there is
an extraordinarily ardent desire for peace
on the part of the people, whose food for
months has been crumbling and indigesti-
ble maize bread. Even if the supporters
of the Alliance regain the upper hand,
there can be no illusion regarding the
value of the preservation of the Alliance
for Germany."

GERMANS RETREATING FROM
ROUMANIA.

PARIS, September 29th.

Swiss reports state that the German
forces occupying Roumania have begun
to retreat.

The German Civil authorities at
Bucharest are hastily removing the
archives.

It is persistently rumoured that there
has been a general rising among the
population in occupied Roumania.

THE BULGARIAN PROPOSAL.

OFFICIAL NOTE.

COPENHAGEN, September 28th.

A message from Sofia, dated September
28th, states:—The Parties of the Minis-
terial Bloc publish the following Note:—

"In accord with the Parties of the Bloc the
Government, at five o'clock yesterday
afternoon, made an official offer of an
armistice to the adversary. The Parties
of the Bloc invite the Army and popula-
tion to maintain military and public dis-
cipline, which are so necessary for a happy
issue in these times, which are decisive
for the recently begun work of peace.
Parliament is convoked for September
30th."

MOMENT INOPORTUNE FOR
ARMISTICE.

LONDON, September 29th.

The Times understands that it is regarded
as doubtful whether any request for an
armistice by Bulgaria can be entertained
at this stage of the operations.

ENEMY PRESS COMMENT.

FORWARD, after referring to the pos-
sibility of a collapse of the German de-
fence on the Western Front, concludes:—

"The hour has arrived to speak plainly.
It is no longer a question of conquests,
but of attaining peace without unbear-
able burdens. The Government must do
its utmost to come to the conference table
very speedily."

The Free Press says that Austria has
taken measures to ensure reinforcements
reaching the Bulgarians as early as pos-
sible, and declares that the retreating
Bulgarians are getting in touch with the
Austrians. Albania has been removed
from the control of the Bulgarian com-
mand. The journal assumes that a new
front will be established, ensuring the
Central Powers' Eastern communications.

Frankfurter Zeitung's Vienna corre-
spondent states:—As a result of the alarm-
ing news from Bulgaria the Premier
Husarek summoned the party leaders,
and discussed the advisability of con-
voking the Reichstag. It is rumoured that
Premier Husarek has been ordered to
form a Coalition Ministry. The Hun-
garian Premier has arrived at Vienna.

AUTHENTICITY OF REQUEST FOR
ARMISTICE.

LONDON, September 29th.

The following Sofia official announce-
ment leaves no doubt that the Bulgarian
request for an armistice comes from a
representative quarter:—"In view of the
conjunction of circumstances which have
recently arisen, and after the position had
been, jointly discussed with all the com-
petent authorities, the Bulgarian Govern-
ment, desiring to end bloodshed, has em-
powered the Generalissimo of her field
armies to propose to the Entente Gen-
eralissimo at Salonika the cessation of
hostilities in order to begin negotiations
with the object of concluding an armistice
and peace."

REICHSTAG DECISION.

AMSTERDAM, September 28th.

On the suggestion of Admiral von
Hintze, the Reichstag decided not to dis-
cuss the Bulgarian situation in public.

EARLIER CABLES.

A CLUMSY RUDE.

PARIS, September 29th.

The Serbian Premier, M. Pashitch,
interviewed, said he believed the
Bulgarian armistice request was a
clumsy ruse to gain time and reinforce-
ments.

GREAT BRITAIN'S REPLY.

LONDON, September 28th.

Reuter's Agency is informed that the
British reply to the Bulgarian request
for an armistice confirms General
Desperes' refusal to suspend operations,
and makes it quite clear to the Sofia
Government that peace will necessarily
involve a complete rupture by Turkey,
Bulgaria and Austria-Hungary. Other
necessary conditions will be guarantees
for the prevention of the despatch of
German troops towards Bulgaria and
demobilisation of the Bulgarian Army,
or its employment against the Central
Powers, and the evacuation of non-
Bulgarian territory.

It is pointed out that Serbia and
Greece must be fully consulted regarding
all the territorial questions involved.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, September 28th.

The newspapers, commenting upon the
Bulgarian proposal, while considering
an armistice an unnecessary preliminary
to discussion, recognise the advantage of
a separate peace, but insist upon the
full carrying out of the Allied policy
in the Balkans and safeguarding the
interests of Serbia, Roumania and
Greece.

The Daily Chronicle says:—"If Bul-
garia wants to negotiate, we are willing;
but it is unlikely that an armistice will
be granted."

The Daily Telegraph says:—"The
Allies will not be tricked, but the fewer
the enemies the better."

The Daily Mail says:—"The only pos-
sible guarantee is the surrender of the
Bulgarian Army and the submission of
the Bulgarian people."

The Daily News says:—"The proposal
deserves the most earnest consideration."

The Daily Express says:—"The Allies
will not pay too big a price for the dis-
tinct advantage of a separate peace."
They will not forget Serbia and Greece.

The Times says:—"It is for the com-
manders in the field to deal with the
proposal. If the Bulgarians will desert
their Allies and leave us free to carry
out our Balkan policy, they will be
well advised to say so."

Official Serbian circles in London are
strongly opposed to an armistice.

KING OF BULGARIA APPROVES.

PARIS, September 27th.

A high Bulgarian officer brought a
letter to the British Commander-in-Chief
from the Bulgarian Generalissimo asking
for forty-eight hours' suspension of
hostilities, mentioning that Bulgaria
proposes to send the Minister of
Finance and the Commander of the
Second Army on behalf of the Bulgarian
Government, with King Ferdinand's
approval, to discuss the terms of the
armistice.

EFFECT ON OTHER CAMPAIGNS.

LONDON, September 27th.

A message dealing with the effect
of a Bulgarian peace on the Mes-
opotamian and Palestine campaigns and
the world's food situation, concludes:—

"These results are only obtainable by a
complete rupture of the political and
military relations between Bulgaria
and the Central Powers, and the Allied
occupation of the communications be-
tween Bulgaria and Austria-Hungary.
Presumably this would be one of the
essentials upon which an armistice would
be granted."

GOVERNOR OF METZ
REMOVED.

LONDON, September 29th.

A telegram from The Hague states that
General Owen, Governor of Metz since
1911, has been removed from his post.
The Order of Merit has been bestowed
upon him.

THE GERMAN COLONIES.

LONDON, September 27th.

The following message concludes the
telegram on this subject which
appeared in yesterday's issue:—"Two
years ago Germany miscalculated
what she could do with her submarines,
but she is not likely to similarly mis-
calculate a second time if she were left
free to use her colonies as submarine
bases all over world. To counter the
charge of Imperialism which might be
levelled against England, it is necessary
to make it clear that we have no desire
for colonial expansion. We already have
vast self-governing colonies, and we only
seek security. To cope with the German
submarines based in the Heligoland
Bight we now require 10,000 vessels. If
Germany had submarine bases overseas, we
should be compelled to maintain an or-
ganisation several times as great."

SHIPWRIGHTS' STRIKE.

LONDON, September 29th.

The Clyde shipwrights' ballot resulted:—
For resumption of work, 1,014; against,
1,025.

Despite the narrow majority in favour
of continuing the strike, the men's ex-
ecutives ordered an immediate resumption
of work.

AMERICAN COTTON.

WASHINGTON, September 29th.

The Government has appointed a Com-
mittee to investigate the entire cotton
situation, also a Committee to control
during the investigation the distribution
of cotton by purchasing all the cotton
needed by the United States and Allies
at a price approved by the President.

COTTON CONTROL REGULA-
TIONS.

LONDON, September 28th.

The Cotton Control Board announces
that in order to make up for time lost
owing to the recent strike, spinning mills
may be licensed to work 55 hours weekly
to October 26th. From September 26th
manufacturers engaged on American
yarns will be allowed to run 60 per cent.
instead of 55 per cent. of their looms.
Manufacturers at present licensed to
work over 55 per cent. because they have
some looms engaged on Egyptian yarns
or fine counts, may only run 60 per cent.

ANTI-GERMAN DEMONSTRATIONS
AT SOFIA.

PARIS, September 28th.

A message from Zurich states that
anti-German demonstrations at Sofia,
which have prevailed since Sunday last,
have assumed an alarming character
of the remaining looms.

INDIAN REFORMS.

LONDON, September 29th.

The Times states it is understood that
Lord Southborough has accepted the
Chairmanship of both Committees which
will complete in India the investigation
of the problem of Indian reforms.

GERMAN VESSELS IN CHILE.

SANTIAGO, September 28th.

An armed naval base is occupied by
all German vessels interned in Chilean
harbours.

THE SILVER MARKET.

PARIS, September 29th.

The silver market is steady. There is
a moderate home trade demand.

EX-TSAR, NICHOLAS II.
THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

(BY DR. R. J. DILLON.)

In the course of a vivid account of the career of the late Tsar, Dr. E. J. Dillon deals with developments of Russian policy in the Far East which followed the Treaty of Shimoda, and tells how the Kaiser, in an interview, secured the Tsar's assent to Germany leasing Kiao Chow, in China. The concession was made without the knowledge of Count Witte, and the Tsar refused to withdraw his consent to the German scheme, although urged to do so by the Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrovich. Dr. Dillon proceeds:—

Witte hastened to the German Embassy, and asked Von Tschirschky to telegraph to the Kaiser and say that Witte, availing himself of the authorisation he had received from Wilhelm II. to appeal to him direct whenever he liked, now besought him not to insist on leasing Kiao Chow, because Russia would be obliged to follow the example and lease some other Chinese port, and thus to upset the equilibrium of the Far East. Von Tschirschky despatched some such message to Berlin, and a few days later called upon Witte, and said: "His Majesty the Kaiser thanks you warmly for your frank exposé. But from the wording of your message he infers that certain important details governing this whole question of Kiao Chow were unknown to you."

A council was convened, under the chairmanship of Muraviev, who moved that Port Arthur should be taken as a set-off. Witte demurred, on the ground that the result would be to commit Russia to the dangerous policy of annexation, which must culminate in war, and he advised the Tsar either to abide by what had been done or else to insist on Germany's withdrawal from Kiao Chow, and uphold the integrity of China. This, he argued, would put Russia's political and economic interests in a line with those of good faith and morality, and might even constrain Germany to give way. The council passed a resolution that Port Arthur should not be taken. Witte himself drew up the minutes of that meeting, which were laid before the Tsar. Nicholas II. read, approved, and ratified them, tranquillised his Ministers, and then issued secret orders to Admiral Dubassoff to take Port Arthur. Witte, incensed at what he termed the Emperor's double-dealing, spoke to the monarch with unbecomingly frankness, and made its sinister consequences clear. Naturally, too, he expressed his amazement that the Tsar should have professed one policy and executed the other. "Yes," replied the Emperor, "but an English squadron was about to occupy the port, and the only alternative to the port of war was to abandon it to the English. Is that what you would have had me do?"

TSAR'S SECRET GOVERNMENT.

The story has been told of how the negotiations, inaugurated by the genial Japanese statesman Ito, failed, in consequence of the failure of Nicholas II., who, looking down upon Nippon as a miniature state of no military strength, imagined that she would never dare to declare war on her mighty neighbour, and that hostilities would therefore be eliminated, because he himself was resolved not to draw the sword. One practical consequence of this arbitrary assumption was that he made no adequate preparations for a conflict, while asserting claims and adopting methods that were sure to bring it on. As fate in its ironical mood would have it, Japan was animated throughout by a sincere desire to strike up a friendly understanding with the Tsardom, to pool their interests and share the risks and burdens. Her demands were fair and moderate. But the Tsar who was the real director of Russia's foreign policy, insisted on reserving the markets of the Far East for Russian industries which did not yet exist, and on annexing Korea, which Japan had long earmarked for herself. Witte, who was shocked by this "incongruous and provocative procedure, and terrified at the thought of the catastrophe which it threatened to bring down upon his country, moved every lever to ward off the danger. But he had already lost any influence he may have previously wielded over his Imperial master. New favourites had arisen who refused to pay toll to the Minister who for several years had been the most powerful administrator of the Empire. Feliev, who now ruled the country, treated Witte as a personal enemy, and classed him as a traitor to the Crown. Three avicious parasites—Bezobrazoff, Abaza, and later on, Admiral Alexieff, together with the Tsar, formed a secret Government of their own, annulled Ministerial decisions, concealed from the responsible authorities decrees issued by the Emperor, and surreptitiously executed by themselves as the will of the Government, forged orders and falsified resolutions passed by special Crown committees. In these circumstances the responsible Government was powerless. Japan was bewildered, and knew not whether to turn. Witte, rendered reckless by the magnitude of the danger, had recourse to plain speaking, and adjured the monarch to abandon this

Yalu concession and come to an entente with Japan in terms of the earnestness and frankness of which infuriated in lieu of convincing the Tsar. General Kuropatkin, the War Minister, whom Witte had in the meanwhile won over to his way of thinking, warned the Emperor in words as stirring as a courier could with impunity employ, and suggested that Kwantung, Port Arthur, and Dalny, which he himself had been instrumental in annexing, should be returned to China, and that the Yalu concession should be relinquished for the sake of a complete understanding with Japan and the peace which that would secure.

It was at this juncture, while the patriotic enemies of the secret junta were growing in numbers, that the trio enlisted the services of Plehve, one of the most far-seeing and resourceful of the champions of autocracy. This Minister, who presided over the home Government, had little difficulty in keeping the balance on the side of the Grand Ducal group. He discerned, as clearly Witte did, that war was one of the contingencies which the doings of the triumvirate would infallibly bring in their train, but he likewise perceived that the Tsarist State could not long be kept together in the circumstances which then prevailed. He hoped, however, to give it a new lease of life by diverting the subversive energies of the revolutionary classes into a national channel, while according to these classes far-reaching social reforms, bedged round elaborately with certain guarantees. For the realisation of the first part of his programme he relied upon the triumvirate of irresponsible concession-grabbers, and for the latter upon a priest named Gapon, who hypnotised the working men, organised strikes, agitated against employers and capitalists, and was subsidised by the Government. In order to carry out this bewildering policy it was desirable, nay, indispensable, to paralyse Witte and frustrate his plans. And these aims were duly incorporated in Plehve's policy.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR JAPANESE WAR.

In the course of the conversations that went on during the crisis between St. Petersburg and Tokio, the Emperor, who fancied that it was he who was virtually governing all the Eastern peoples from the west of Russia to the east of China, laid down a number of maxims to be followed by his Viceroy Alexieff, one of which is characteristic of the man, whose means were generally at variance with his aims. "Russia," he wrote, "stands to gain enormously by every year of peace. Therefore, every exertion must be made to avert war, not, however, by concessions, which would surely precipitate hostilities." How hostilities were finally precipitated is recounted in my book. Russia had drafted the terms of an agreement with Japan, one clause of which, establishing a neutral zone, was strongly objected to by the Mikado's Government. And the Tsar conceded a Special Council to consider the matter with a view to avoiding a conflict. As peace and war hung upon the issue, the Council wisely resolved to expunge the obnoxious paragraph and draft a modified convention, as the Japanese desired. This decision was arrived at by all the members present except Abaza. Before the minutes were put in writing for the Emperor's decision, Abaza obtained an audience, and conveyed to him the impression that the members of the Council, including the Grand Duke Alexis, who had presided, were all of his opinion, that a neutral zone should be established, and then he craved the Tsar's permission to telegraph this proposal to the Viceroy of the Far East for his guidance. In his telegram to this official, however, he went a step farther on the crooked path of deception, and described his own scheme as that of the Emperor. The effect intended was that Alexieff, while carrying on the negotiations with the Japanese, should reject their suggestion about the neutral zone. But, lest this notification should not be taken to heart or acted upon in time, Abaza himself called on the Japanese Minister, Baron Kurino, behind the back of the Foreign Secretary, and had the effrontery to tell him that the Council had decided in favour of the clause rejected by the Japanese. As Baron Kurino was aware that the Foreign Secretary, Lamsdorff, was bereft of power, and that the anonymous and irresponsible gang headed by Abaza were directing the Far Eastern policy of the Empire, he apprised his Government of what had been done and what it connoted. The inevitable consequence followed at once; before the minutes of the Special Council were ready for the Tsar's perusal Japan had recalled her envoy, broken off diplomatic relations with the Tsardom, and crippled Russia's Far Eastern squadron.

RASPUTIN'S WARNING.

That was a Russian version of the Enns forgery and the Franco-Prussian war. The degree to which Nicholas II. was responsible for the slaughter that ensued does not concern us here. Rasputin was wont to tell him to his face that he was an unlucky author who had caused the deaths of hundreds of thousands of his loyal subjects, that he had deserved to forfeit his crown and his life in consequence, and that if he drifted into another war, God would condignly punish not only the monarch but the father and the husband. I know for a fact that it was a domestic sermon on this text that moved the Tsar to yield to Austria at a moment when obstinacy would have caused the dense war cloud to burst over Europe.

What cannot be gainsaid is the impossibility for any Government to hold to any line of coherent policy while an autocrat so unstable of purpose as Nicholas II. was free to substitute the wildest vagaries for their deliberate acts, and to keep them temporarily in ignorance of what he had done.

If intentions went for anything, Nicholas II. could plead that his, were of the best. He certainly did not desire war nor anticipate it. He even made a praiseworthy attempt at a considerable sacrifice to prevent it. He had a most important telegram sent to the Viceroy Alexieff authorising the Japanese to enter into full possession of Korea as far as the river Tuman-Ula on the north and of Yalu on the west; and he ordered that this concession be communicated to the Russian Ministers in Tokio, Seoul, and Peking. This would have been quite a stride in the right direction if he had taken it with due precautions. But the telegram was secret! He concealed it even from his own Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs! One consequence of this juggling was that none of the Russian Ministers at Tokio, Seoul, or Peking received any notification of it, so that the concession it embodied was never laid before the Mikado's Government by the shifty Viceroy of the Far East.

KUROPATKIN'S CAMPAIGN.

In the conduct of the campaign, as in the negotiations which had culminated in the conflict, one of the least soldierly monarchs in Europe fitfully intervened, with sinister effect. He began by appointing Admiral Alexieff generalissimo of all the land and sea forces, and when it had become obvious that this trifler was utterly unequal to the task, Nicholas II. conferred the post upon General Kuropatkin, but hampered him with preposterous behests which he transmitted through the admiral. Witte, who discerned the avoidable obstacles in the way of a Russian victory, suggested to Kuropatkin that he should arrest Alexieff as a dangerous marplot, and send him back to the capital. But the general was too much of a courtier to hearken to such bold counsels. He resigned himself to the rôle allotted to him by the Emperor, and endeavoured to achieve the impossible. His original plan was to advance so far from his base that he could not count on receiving regular supplies, and then hurl a vast army against him. In the meanwhile Port Arthur, left to its own resources, would fall, as all fortresses must. These were the main lines of the plan of campaign which, to Kuropatkin—who, having occupied the post of War Minister, was thoroughly conversant with the many serious flaws in Russia's military organisation—appeared likely to lead to victory over a little nation whose only perceptible superiority over Russia lay in its unity, patriotism, and organisation. But the Tsar would tolerate the execution of no scheme which clashed with any of his intermittent volleys, and one of these was the rescue of Port Arthur. For reasons which have never been divulged, Nicholas II. took it into his head that this fortress, which Kuropatkin had once declared impregnable, must not fall into the enemy's hands, and the gratification of this whim had to be Kuropatkin's principal care. At first it was Alexieff, who urged it, but when Kuropatkin, having counted the cost and weighed the consequences, drew back aghast and declined to fall in with the suggestion, the admiral invoked the will of the Tsar and produced telegrams which wrought the desired effect. The generalissimo altered his plan fundamentally, made costly exertions to relieve Port Arthur, lost large numbers of men and much valuable material, and lowered the spirits of the army. This demoralisation, of which the enemy took full advantage, reacted upon the entire population, and gave a flip to the subversive political movements afoot for the overthrow of Tsarism. A well-organised propaganda for the separation of Finland from Russia was started, the Socialists and other revolutionary parties in the Tsardom spent large sums of money, and a scheme was devised in the Mikado's capital for engineering a rebellion in Poland. This last expedition, being combated by one of Poland's most energetic representatives, was dropped.

MISSION OF COUNT WITTE.

The Boris Russ-Machurian campaign was protracted enough to subject the staying powers of both belligerents to a tremendous strain. Both were dangerously near the snapping point. And nobody who fully grasped the condition of the Tsardom in the summer of 1905, and who knew how little was done in the following nine years to regenerate the land and sea forces of the Tsar, could have expected Russia to hold out in the world-struggle of 1914-1918 much longer than she did. If Japan was exhausted financially, Russia was not far removed from moral collapse; her troops were demoralised and disaffected, and the country was honeycombed with sedition. To people like Witte and myself, who had cognisance of the secret reports from governors of provinces, and other Government officials, it seemed most probable that, five or six months longer of the war would suffice to bring about a bloody uprising throughout the country. In order to avert this catastrophe, Witte went out of his way, overstepped the bounds prescribed by bureaucratic use, and, on several occasions, with pressing requests to conclude peace, and entertained suggestions from neutral sources for the opening of negotiations. At this, as at all critical junctures, Nicholas II. had recourse to expedients which were mutually incompatible. Hav-

ing asked the views of his generals, and received their assurances that a decisive military victory would be scored in a few months, and that peace would be tantamount to national degradation and political disaster, he acquiesced in their view, and then assented to President Roosevelt's suggestion that peace negotiations should be commenced. He never ceased to believe that Russia was on the threshold of victory, and he never forgave Witte for the part he thought this statesman had in hindering her from attaining it. When appointed peace plenipotentiary by the Tsar, Witte asked me to accompany him, and said: "Between you and me the Tsar does not want peace yet. If I succeed in concluding it, I shall be branded as a traitor. If I fail I shall be held up to scorn as a bletcher. In either case this appointment is meant to be the end of my career—the happy release." When due allowance has been made for Witte's morbid misgivings, enough remains to show that the Tsar, far from assisting his plenipotentiary to accomplish his arduous task, did much towards thwarting his endeavours. It is true to affirm that if Witte had not ignored certain of the Tsar's behests he would have returned from Portsmouth without a treaty, and the war would have gone on. Years afterwards this callousness with which Nicholas II. had contemplated the wholesale slaughter caused by a foolish vagary of his own was one of the counts of the indictment drawn up against him by Rasputin, who threatened him in the name of Heaven with the loss of his life, the destruction of his house, and the ruin of his country if he ever became responsible for another war.

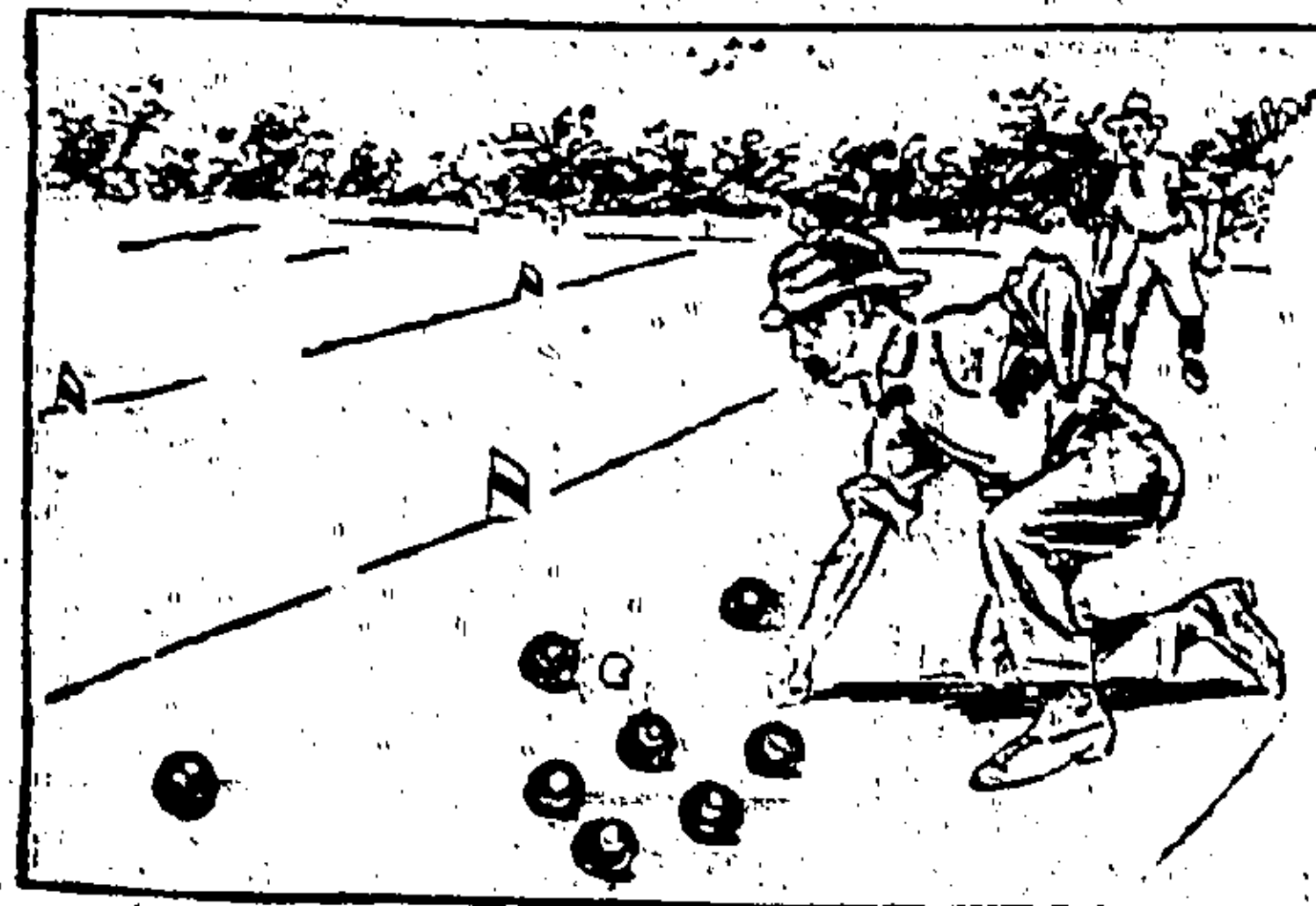
DEALINGS WITH GERMANY.

One of the tasks imposed upon Witte when leaving Russia for Portsmouth, U.S.A., to conduct peace negotiations was that of persuading the French Government to take a leading part in floating the biggest loan ever recorded in history in order to enable Russia to re-establish her shattered finances. There were formidable difficulties in the way, and it was no easy matter to dislodge them. But Witte, whose skill as a negotiator was remarkable, touched the right chords and received the requisite promise. And while France was bracing herself to this sacrifice for the behoof of her Russian ally, the Tsar was discussing with the Kaiser the terms of a secret treaty aimed against England, but involving the ostensible disavowal of the Franco-Russian alliance. He finally signed it. According to the first paragraph, "If any European State attacks one of the two empires the allied party will employ all its naval and military forces to assist its ally." That clause annulled the Russo-French alliance, and until it was actually repudiated by Witte and Lamsdorff obliged Russia to take sides with Germany not only against Great Britain, but against France, and even against France if she had been provoked by the Kaiser!

But the Tsar's mental short-sightedness and moral deficiency are answerable for many crooked actions. The only considerations which he was responsive were the opinions entertained of his doings by the governing classes of the countries which trusted him. For he realised the market value of moral credit and was solicitous about that. Hence he asked himself—as soon as he had affixed his signature to the secret document—what will the French think of me when they learn what I have done? The probable answer to that query was the only thing about the transaction that worried him. But the French never learned it: the secret was well kept, and the treaty was quickly abrogated, not, indeed, without a tremendous effort by Witte and Lamsdorff, whereupon Nicholas II. relieved of the fear that hurried him, took no further heed of the matter. Neither this nor similar experiences brought him any practical lesson. He continued to revel, as before, in underhand dealings, and was unable to abstain from brusquely interfering in the most delicate matters of the administration without the slightest regard for what had been done, or what should be aimed at. His entire reign is a record of such fitful plunges into affairs affecting the public weal which he was unequalled to deal with and in some cases wholly incapable of understanding. The public servants towards whom he felt drawn were almost always unscrupulous workers like the Foreign Secretary, Muraviev, the Premier, Protopopoff, and the War Minister, Sukhomlinoff. Towards men of mark and character like Witte, Krivoshein, and Benard, he conceived a positive aversion. Hence the utter discredit into which Russian diplomacy had fallen in the days before Trotsky was entrusted with the portfolio of foreign affairs.

In the space of two years the Tsar's Government twice deliberately hoodwinked the British Foreign Office by holding out the lure of an all-round settlement of differences; the Tsar's Minister, Lohmann, while professing amity towards Great Britain, sought to organise a Coalition of the Great Powers against her; the War Minister, Kuropatkin, matured one plan for seizing Herat, fighting the Afghans, and severing their links with Great Britain, and another for kidnapping the person of the Emperor and Dowager Empress of China; the acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, Shushkin, with the Tsar's approval, prepared to seize Constantinople, and in January, 1904, war with Great Britain was in sight, and a few months later elaborate measures were adopted in Turkey for a military campaign against India.—Daily Telegraph.

THE BOWLS MATCH.



GERRY.—She's robbery, that's what I call it. I was lyin' three afore that yin cam up.
RUSBY.—Aye, an' what's mair that makes twenty-wan and you pay for the War Bond Ticket?
GERRY.—Aweel, I'll just have a measure for't.
RUSBY.—But there's nae measure in't.
GERRY.—The measure I meant is we'll go halves on the ticket.
RUSBY.—An' half o' that gang's the th' sodgers at your expense.
GERRY.—I wadna' care if it a' went to them, for the plin' lads deserve it.

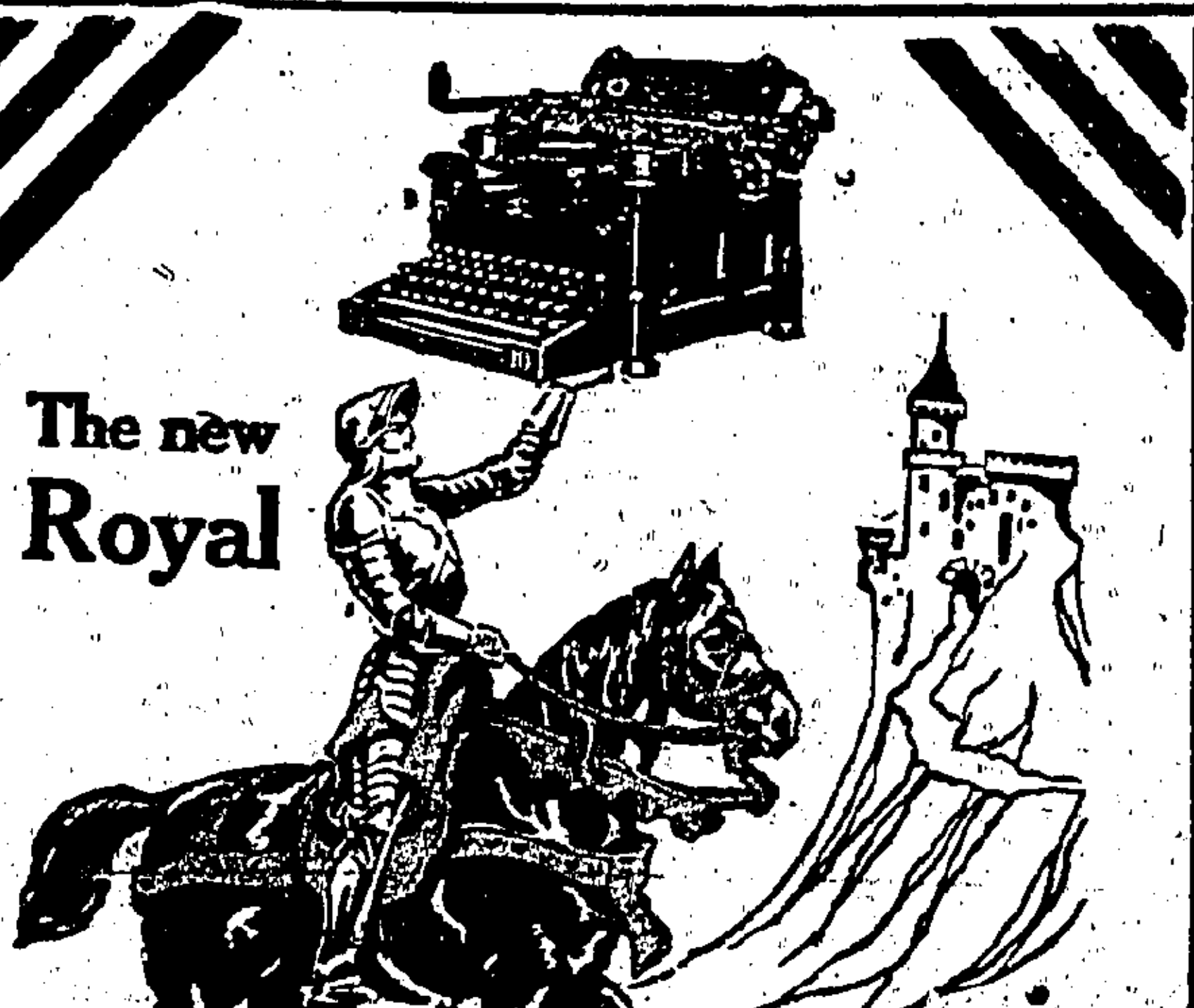
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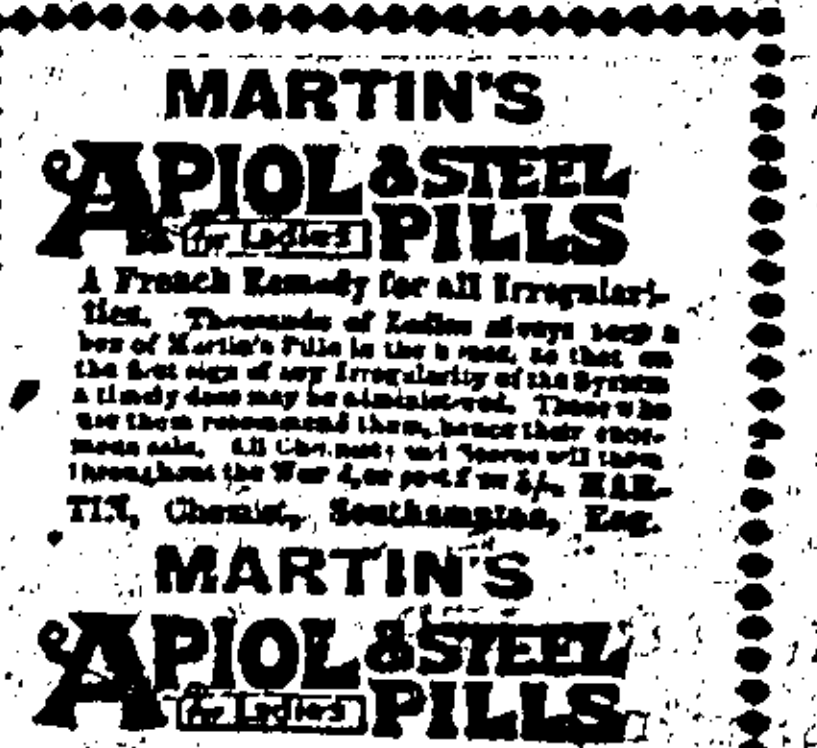
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HONGKONG WEEKLY

PRESS

with which is incorporated

THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT,

Subscription, paid in advance,

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE.

CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

SAILINGS ON OR ABOUT

"MONTEAGLE" ... 9th Oct.	"KEY WEST" ... 15th Dec.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... 8th Nov.	"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... 1st Jan.
"MONTEAGLE" ... 13th Dec.	"KEY WEST" ... Feb.

Freight Service only.

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.

Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

Dominion Express Company's Travellers' Cheques issued, a safe and convenient way of carrying funds.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailings and rates of insurance, apply to the General Agent, Passenger Dept. HONGKONG.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

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VESSELS despatched to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON and BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to P. & O. S. N. Co.

P. L. KNIGHT, Acting Superintendent.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	TO	DATE	TIME
HANDAKAN	MAUSANG	Tues. 1st Oct.	Noon
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	WINGANG	Thurs. 3rd Oct.	10 a.m.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Fri. 4th Oct.	3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	CHIPSING	Sun. 6th Oct.	10 a.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Fri. 11th Oct.	3 p.m.

CAICUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "VITIM." Calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAERWILCK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Labud.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

KUHARA LINE.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

Shipping Department.

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Branches and Representatives:—

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Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

DIRECT SERVICE TO DELHI.

For further particulars apply to OHU KYOKU TRADING Co.,

M. HASHIMOTO,

General Agents.

Telephone No. 2104.

WEATHER REPORT.

September 30th, 11.40.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Force, No. 1, Typhoon, in Lat. 18 deg. N. Long. 127 deg. E. moving N.W. 8 to 15 miles per hour.

September 30th, at 12.07.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased considerably at Weihaiwei and slightly along the coast and south coast of China; it has decreased moderately over Luzon, and slightly elsewhere. The northern depression has probably moved eastward and a moderate anticyclone covers N. China. At 6 a.m. this morning the typhoon was situated in Lat. 18 deg. N. Long. 127 deg. E. moving N.W. at 8 to 15 miles per hour.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inch. Total since January 1st, 96.34 inches, against an average of 75.49 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District Forecast.

Hongkong to Gap Rock ... (N. winds, moderate to fresh; fair).

Formosa Channel ... (The same as Hongkong to Gap Rock, No. 1).

South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lanchow, No. 1.

South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan, No. 1.

HONGKONG'S STORM SIGNALS.

A NEW CODE.

New local and non-local storm signals codes were introduced at Hongkong on July 1st, 1917, in place of the old Local Code and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the non-local signals. The new Local Code is given below:

DAY SIGNALS.

Signal Symbol Meaning.

1.—Red Cone.—A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.

2.—Black cone.—Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.).

3.—Black cone inverted.—Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.).

4.—Black drum.—Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.).

5.—Black ball.—Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.).

6.—Double cone.—Gale expected to increase.

7.—Black cross.—Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Laichikok, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemun.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps).

1.—White-white-white.

2.—White-green-green.

3.—Green-white-white.

4.—Green-green-white.

5.—White-white-green.

6.—Green-green-green.

7.—Red-green-red.

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. "Tamar," and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same significance as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a Cone will be exhibited, at the following stations:—Gap Rock, Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, Sau Ki Wan, Sai Kung, She Tai Kok and Tai Po, to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours' warning of a gale (Force 8 by Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h. mean velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also warnings of expected change, in the direction and force of the wind. Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals 2 to 5 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a local typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal.

In the new non-Local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be given.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

30th SEPTEMBER, A.M.

Station	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Wind Direction	Force	Weather
Vladivostok	8 a.						
Nemuro	5 a.						
Hudon							
Tokio							
Kobe							
Nagasaki							
Kagoshima							
Yokohama							
Naha							
Ishigaki							
Bonin Island							
Weihaiwei	6 a.	29.86	60	55	WNW	5	b
Hankow							
Ichang							
Kiukiang							
Changsha							
Shanghai		29.97	54	100	WSW	1	b
Chefoo		29.85	60	98	WNW	4	o
Sharp Peak		29.83	81	88	WNW	2	o
Amoy		29.85	73	92	WNW	2	o
Swatow							
Taihou	5 a.	29.84	73	94	W	2	o
Taipei		29.79	73		W	2	o
Tainan		29.79	73		W	2	o
Koshin		29.87	75		W	2	o
Pescadore		29.90	68	74	W	2	o
Canton	6 a.	29.84	72	93	N	1	o
Hongkong		29.79			WNW	4	o
Gap Rock		29.79			WNW	4	o
Macao		29.79			WNW	4	o
Wuchow	9 a.				W	2	o
Hiohwa					W	2	o
Pakhoi	7 a.	29.88	72	75	N	2	o
Phullen		29.76			W	2	o
Tourane		29.76			W	2	o
Cape St. James	6 a.	29.63		84	N	2	o
Aparr		29.63		84	N	2	o
Manila		29.63		84	N	2	o
Legaspi		29.63		84	N	2	o
Tacloban		29.63		84	N	2	o
Iloilo		29.63		84	N	2	o
Surigao		29.63		84	N	2	o
Guam	4.30	29.75			WNW	1	o
Labuan	6 a.	29.76	77	91	SW	2	b

T. E. CLAXTON, Director.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, by blue sky, or detached cloud, or drizzling rain, or fog, or snow, or hail, or lightning, or overcast, or passing showers, or equal rain, or snow, or thunder, or visibility, or dew wet.

7. RAIN, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, September 30th

Barometer	29.77	29.82	29.81
Temperature	83	72	78
Humidity	81	83	5
Wind Direction	WSW	North	WNW
Force	1	1	1
Weather	o	o	o
Rain	0.01	0	0.01

Highest open-air Temperature on 29th 83

Lowest open-air Temperature on 30th 72

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 1st to 7th October, 1918.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

Day of Month. H'kong Mean Time. Height. Day of Month. H'kong Mean Time. Height.

Tues. 1. 8 28. 6. 1 0.12 4.4

Wed. 2. 7 29. 6. 1 1.18 4.2

Thurs. 3. 8 30. 6. 1 1.49 3.8

Fri. 4. 9 31. 6. 1 2.21 3.4

Satur. 5. 10 32. 6. 1 2.51 3.0

Sun. 6. 11 33. 6. 1 3.21 2.6

Mon. 7. 12 34. 6. 1 3.51 2.2

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE

AT HONGKONG

FOR

DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY

On the Day preceding the Departure of the English Mail from the Year of the Closing of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of Silver

FROM 1893 TO 1900

RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD

LEAF, BAR SILVER (From 1900),

and other Useful Information.

PRICE \$1 Cash.

On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office

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Mr D. A. Ashman

Mr & Mrs Alfred

Miss Alford

Mr & Mrs E. G.

Anderson

Mr A. Arbuthnot

Mr F. W. Bailey

Mr & Mrs G. H. M.

Bannerman

Miss Marion Barstow

Mr J. H. Baring

Capt G. P. B. B. B.

Mr E. B. B. B.

Mr & Mrs B. B. B.

Mr & Mrs B. B. B.

Mr & Mrs B. B. B.

Mr & Mrs B. B. B.

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Mr & Mrs B. B. B.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Name: EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN) with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

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Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(REDFMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

to R. H. & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAID
SHANGHAI	"WOOSUNG"	On 1st Oct. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"RUNNING"	On 3rd Oct. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 5th Oct. 3 P.M.
CHIEFOO and TIENTSIN	"HUIHONG"	On 7th Oct. 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

TELEPHONE 34

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIKAI" ... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... FRIDAY, 4th Oct. at 1 P.M.
"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 8th Oct. at 1 P.M.
* Calling at Amoy Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

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Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

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The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

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DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents

P. & O. S. N. CO.

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamer	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Des at	Des at
COLOMBO	about	Str. from Colombo	MARSEILLES	LONDON

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment). IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID. CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES. Proposed Sailings:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave Straits about	Des at MARSEILLES about	Des at LONDON about
The Intermediate Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DUNCAN, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown. For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUOKA MARU 12,500 tons	Wed. 9th Oct. 11 A.M.
	KAGA MARU 12,300 tons	Wed. 30th Oct. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU 12,200 tons	Sat. 18th Oct. 11 A.M.
	TANGO MARU 13,780 tons	
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		
LONDON via LIVERPOOL, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW-YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

* Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji.

+ Wireless telegraphy.

For dates of sailing

apply at the Company's

Office.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

1. KATORI MARU ... Sat. 9th Oct. at 11 A.M.
2. SUWA MARU ... Thurs. 14th Nov. at 11 A.M.

* Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

2nd FLOOR, M.B. 4th.

Telephone: 313 and 292

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU. FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYU MARU	22,000	WED. 2nd Oct.
KOREA MARU	20,000	THURS. 31st Oct.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	TUES. 13th Nov.
TENYO MARU	22,000	MON. 25th Nov.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALING CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI

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Ports of call—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

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REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE—Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Peking Bound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"MANILA MARU" ... MONDAY, 21st Oct. at 2 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU" ... SATURDAY, 26th Oct. at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Semarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, sailing at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSA LINE—The steamer will arrive at and depart from the SOON TIF WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"AMAKURA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 6th Oct. at 10 A.M.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"BOSU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 10th Oct. at 8 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (12,000 tons, American Registry).

"CHINA" (10,900 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING"

"CHINA"

October 24th.

November 18th.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

Pineau's Buildings.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent

1st Floor Street

Tel 1243

